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NORTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

[REPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE DAILY JOURNAL.]

SENATE.

MONDAY, Feb. 26, 1866.

Prayer by Rev. J. M. Atkinson, of the Presbyterian Church.

SALARIES AND FEES.

The committee of conference on the bill to regulate salaries and fees, having made their report to the House, and that body having concurred therein and transmitted it to the Senate, this body concurred. The bill as finally passed, fixes salaries and fees as follows—viz: Governor, $4,000; Counsellors of State, same pay and mileage as is allowed to members of the General Assembly; Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts, $2,500; Treasurer, $2,600; Secretary of State, $1,250 and fees; Private Secretary of the Governor, $1,000 and fees; Attorney General, $100 per his attendance on each regular term of the Supreme Court and $20 for each term of the Superior Court he may attend and fees; Solicitors, $20 for each term of the Superior Court and fees; Reporter of the decisions of the Supreme Court, $600 and fees; Public Librarian, $600; Messenger in Governor's office, $365; Clerk of the Supreme Court $500 and forty cents for recording and fees; Clerks of the Superior and County Courts, Clerks and Masters, Jurors and Witnesses, fifty per cent. in addition to fees heretofore allowed.

STAW LAW.

An engrossed bill to change the jurisdiction of the Courts and the rules of pleading therein, was received from the House.

[As this bill is of very great importance, it will be reported in full as soon as the final action is had thereon.] The bill was ordered to be printed and made the special order for Wednesday next.

SEDITIOUS LANGUAGE, INSURRECTIONS AND REBELLIONS.

The engrossed bill to prevent seditious language, insurrections and rebellions in the State, passed its third reading and was ordered to be enrolled.

[This bill is one of those reported by the commissioners on freedmen, and provides that if any person by words spoken, written or printed, shall endeavor to excite in any person whatever, a spirit of insurrection, conspiracy, sedition or rebellion against the government of the State, such person so offending shall, on conviction thereof, stand in the pillory one hour, receive one or more public whippings not less than thirty-nine lashes each, and be imprisoned twelve months, and if any person shall be found in a state of rebellion or insurrection against the government of the State, or shall agree to join any conspiracy, rebellion or insurrection against the same, or shall procure or persuade others to join or enlist therein, or shall knowingly and wilfully aid, assist or encourage any person engaged therein or engaged in a conspiracy to make such rebellion or insurrection, every person so offending and being thereof convicted, shall suffer death.

BILLS ON SECOND READING.

A bill to prevent the discontinuance of causes in certain cases, and resolutions making appropriation for the Lunatic Asylum, passed their second reading and were filed.

THE STATE DEBTS.

The engrossed bill to provide for the payment of the state debt contracted before the war, was considered as the special order, and the discussion continued until the hour of adjournment.

NIGHT SESSION.

7½ O'CLOCK, P. M.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill for the payment of the State debt contracted before the war.

Messrs. McKoy, Carter and Wilson urged the passage of the bill in extended speeches.

Mr. Cowles opposed its adoption and moved to amend by delaying the operation of the bill until the first day of January, 1866.

The debate was continued until 10 o'clock, and the pending question being the amendment of Mr. Cowles, the Speaker adjourned the Senate.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY, Feb. 26th, 1866.

The House was called to order at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Prayer by Rev. J. M. Atkinson of the Presbyterian Church.

The journal of yesterday was read and approved.

Mr. Blackmer submitted a report from the committee of conference on the bill regulating salaries and fees. The House concurred in the report, which was then transmitted to the Senate.

Mr. Manly introduced the following:

RESOLUTION IN FAVOR OF A GENERAL AMNESTY.

1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of North Carolina, That a brave people should ever be generous, and an enlightened nation never know revenge.

2. That the peace of the country and the preservation of the constitution, depend upon the recognition of the cardinal principles that, "all just powers of government are derived from the consent of the governed," and that this consent can be obtained in the late Confederate States by the exercise of a spirit of kindness and conciliation.

3. That the promptness of the Southern States, after laying down their arms, to adopt such measures as were requisite in order to resume their place in the Union, gives evidence of good faith on their part, and entitles the people thereof to the fullest confidence and clemency and the investiture of all civil rights.

4. That while in *exceptional* cases, the infliction of the death penalty as punishment for treason, or other like offences, becomes necessary as a national policy, this General Assembly believes that in the present posture of affairs, a further effusion of blood is unmerciful and impolitic, and will only be productive of greater antagonism between the discordant sections of our Union.

5. That the civil and military officers, who were put forward as leaders in the Confederation of the Southern States, were but representatives of the people, and are guilty of no greater crime than thousands who have received pardon at the hands of the National Executive; that their conviction and punishment would establish no principle, nor accomplish any desirable object, but only add to the humiliation of a brave and generous people, retard the establishment of confidence and disturb the work of permanent restoration and amity of feeling.

6. This General Assembly, therefore, earnestly favors an amnesty which shall embrace all, from the highest to the lowest, and which shall operate as a general prison delivery, extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast, to all held in bondage because of their participation in the late civil war.

7. That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to his Excellency, the President of the United States.

These resolutions lie on the table, ordered to be printed, and will be called up hereafter.

Mr. Smith of Columbus, introduced a resolution that the Judiciary committee be instructed to make inquiry as to the propriety of reducing the penal bonds of sheriffs, clerks and other officers. Adopted.

THE NEGRO.

The House proceeded to consider the bill concerning negroes, and persons of color, or mixed blood, on its third reading.

The 9th section was amended on motion of Mr. Allison by the addition of a proviso giving both plaintiff and defendant the right to testify.

Mr. Holderby moved to amend the bill by allowing clerks of county courts a fee of fifty cents for entry and certificate of marriage between persons of color.

On motion of Mr. Hutchison, this amendmend was removed by substituting *twenty-five* cents as the fee. The amendment as amended was adopted.

Mr. McNair moved to amend by striking out the 9th section which allows negroes to testify.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the House refused to strike out, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Arrington, Barnett, Black, Burgess, Carson, Craige, Dalby, Dickey, Everett, Farrow, Ferrell, Foster, Gaines, Garland, Hamilton, Harrison, Harrington, Henry, Hilliard, Hodnett, Holderby, Horton, Jenkins of Granville, Jenkins of Warren, Joyner, Kenan, Leigh of Tyrrell, Lucas, Luke, Matthews, McEachen, McNair, Murrill, Nicks, Potter, Russell, Shaw, Simmons, Smith of Cumberland, Smith of Guilford, Scoggin, Thigpen, Webb and York—44.

NAYS—Messrs. Allison, Ashworth, Baxter, Blackmer, Blair, Blythe, Bonner, Bryson, Burton, Caldwell, Cameron, Campbell, Candler, Carson, Chadwick, Cox, Crawford, Davis of Carteret, Faircloth of Greene, Faircloth of Wayne, Fiythe, Furr, Harper, Hoke, Holmes, Houston, Hutchison, Hyman, Jenkins of Gaston, Jones, Kinney, Lee of Gates, Logan, Lyon, Manly, McAden, McDonald, McIntosh, Melson, Moore of Alamance, Moore of Martin, Mott, Newsum, Palmer, Paschall, Smith of Columbus, Stilley, Teague, Thompson, Wheeler, Whitley, Wilson and Yellowley—53.

Mr. Waugh had paired off with Mr. Rosebro, who was absent.

The question recurring on the passage of the bill on its third reading, it passed as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Allison, Ashworth, Baxter, Blackmer, Blair, Blythe, Bonner, Bryson, Burton, Caldwell, Cameron, Campbell, Candler, Chadwick, Cox, Crawford, Davis of Carteret, Faircloth of Greene, Faircloth of Wayne, Flythe, Furr, Harper, Hoke, Holmes, Houston, Hutchison, Hyman, Jenkins, Gaston, Kinney, Lee of Gates, Logan, Manly, McAden, McDonald, McIntosh, Melson, Moore of Alamance, Moore of Martin, Mott, Newsum, Palmer, Pascall, Smith of Columbus, Stilley, Teague, Thompson, Wheeler, Whitley, Wilson and Yellowley—51.

NAYS—Messrs. Arrington, Barnett, Black, Burgess, Carson, Craige, Dalby, Dickey, Donnell, Everett, Farrow Ferrell, Foster, Gaines, Garland, Hamilton, Harrington, Harrison, Henry, Hilliard, Hodnett, Holderby, Horton, Jenkins of Granville, Jenkins of Warren, Joyner, Judkins, Kenan, Leigh of Tyrrell, Lucas, Luke, Lyon, Marler, Matthews, McEachen, McNair, Moore of Chatham, Murrill, Nicks, Potter, Russell, Shaw, Simmons, Smith of Cumberland, Smith of Guilford, Scoggin, Thigpen, Webb and York—50.

Mr. Waugh again stated that he had paired off on this question with Mr. Rosebro, who had been called home upon important business.

A bill to authorise a reference of disputes by the consent of parties, was put on its third reading.

Mr. Donnell moved that it be laid on the table.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the motion prevailed—yeas, 50; nays, 45.

A bill improving the law of evidence, after amendment and discussion, was laid on the table, on motion of Mr. Henry.

BANKS.

A bill to enable the banks to close their business, was put on its third reading.

Mr. Waugh moved to amend the bill as follows:

Strike out the words "for equal benefit of all its creditors," and insert in lieu thereof, the words "for the equal benefit of all its creditors, citizens of North Carolina at the date of assignment, and who was a *bona fide* creditor to the bank at the date of assignment, to be verified on affidavit by the Trustee."

Mr. Hyman moved that the bill be indefinitely postponed. Not agreed to.

The question recurring on Mr. Waugh's amendment, it was rejected, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Black, Craige, Faison, Harrison, Hawes, Hillard, Horton, Kenan, Leigh of Tyrrell, McAden, McNair, Moore of Alamance, Teague, Waugh and York—15.

NAYS—Messrs. Allison, Ashworth, Baxter, Blackmer, Blair, Blythe, Bonner, Bryson, Burgess, Burton, Caldwell, Cameron, Campbell, Candler, Carson, Chadwick, Crawford, Faircloth of Wayne, Farrow, Flythe, Furr, Garland, Gidney, Hamilton, Harper, Harrington, Henry, Hodnett, Holderby, Holmes, Houston, Hutchison, Hyman, Jenkins of Gaston, Jenkins of Granville, Jenkins of Warren, Jones, Joyner, Judkins, Kinney, Lee of Gates, Logan, Lucas, Lyon, Manly, Matthews, McDonald, McEachen, McIntosh, Melson, Moore of Chatham, Moore of Martin, Mott, Murrill, Nicks, Niven, Newsum, Page, Palmer, Paschall, Potter, Russell, Shaw, Simmons, Smith of Columbus, Smith of Cumberland, Smith of Guilford, Stilley, Scoggin, Thigpen, Thompson, Trull, Webb, Whitley, Williams, Wilson and Yellowley—82.

The bill then passed its third reading.

Mr. Hawes, by leave, introduced a bill to amend an act to encourage and promote the planting of oysters and clams.

On motion of Mr. Paschall the House adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow.

SENATE.

TUESDAY, Feb. 27, 1866.

WILMINGTON, CHARLOTTE & RUTHERFORD R. R.

Mr. Arendell from the committee on Corporations, reported back the bill to extend the charter of the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Railroad Company, with favorable recommendation. [The bill provides for the extension of the road from Rutherford to connect with the extension of the Western N. C. R. R., at or near Asheville, to be built without aid from the State.]

INDIGENT INSANE.

Mr. Wilson introduced the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the committee on the Lunatic Asylum be instructed to inquire into the propriety of providing by law that all dues to the Asylum shall be paid into the Treasury of the State, and also into the propriety of providing by law that the county courts of the respective counties, shall levy a tax for the support of the indigent insane from such during the year 1865.

FAYETTEVILLE IRON WORKS.

Mr. McLean introduced a bill to incorporate the Fayetteville Iron Works. Referred to Corporations.

FUNDING THE DEBT.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the engrossed bill to provide for the payment of the State debt, contracted before the war. [The bill provides for the issuing of State bonds to the amount of three million five hundred thousand dollars, to bear date 1st Jan'y, 1866, payable thirty-four years after date, with coupons bearing 6 per cent. interest, the bond and interest to be exempt from taxation.]

Mr. Cowles moved to amend by making the bonds proposed to be issued, to bear date the first day of January, 1867 instead of 1866, and the amendment was lost. Mr. Wilson called the ayes and noes. Ayes 14; noes 23.

Mr. Cowles then moved to amend by providing that the bonds shall be taxed, and demanded the yeas and nays. Yeas 19; nays 19. The Speaker in the negative, which defeated the amendment.

Mr. Bynum moved to amend by making the interest accruing thereon, subject to taxation as other property of the State. Mr. Cowles demanded the yeas and nays. The following Senators voted in the affirmative—viz:

Messrs. Arendell, Black, Blount, Boyd, Bynum, Cowles, Cowper, Ferebee, Gash, Gorrell, Harriss of Franklin, Isbell, Pitchford, Shober, Snead, Stanford, Whitford and Winstead—18.

And the following in the negative—viz:

Messrs. Carter, Covington, Donoho, Garner, Hall, Harris of Rutherford, Jones of Columbus, Jones of Wake, Keener, Latham, Leitch of Robeson, McEachern, McLean, Morgan, Taylor, Wiggins and Wilson—18.

The Speaker voted with the affirmative, so the amendment was adopted.

Mr. Hall moved to amend by adding the following proviso to Mr. Bynum's amendment—to wit:

"That the said tax shall not exceed the tax of money on interest," and the amendment was adopted.

The bill then passed its second reading.

The debate, pending the passage of the bill, was ably conducted. Messrs. Wilson, Hall and Carter in favor of and Mr. Bynum in opposition thereto. The vote on the passage was yeas 30; nays 8.

A PENITENTIARY.

Mr. Gash's bill, to establish a Penitentiary and County Work Houses, was called up, when the hour arriving, the Speaker declared the Senate adjourned.

7½ P. M.

The bill to establish a Penitentiary and County Work Houses was considered and rejected.

JURY TRIALS IN CRIMINAL CASES RESTORED TO COUNTY COURTS.

The engrossed bill to restore jury trials in criminal cases to the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, was passed and ordered to be enrolled. [The bill provides that the county court shall have jurisdiction in all criminal cases; the judgment upon conviction whereof shall not extend to life, limb or member, excepting those only whereof the original jurisdiction is given exclusively to a single justice, or to two justices, to the Superior or to the Supreme Court.]

BILLS REJECTED.

The following bills were rejected, viz:

To regulate the issuing of executions in the courts and by Justices of the Peace.

To authorize the arbitration of disputes by consent of parties.

CONSOLIDATION OF THE N. C. AND A. & N. C. RAILROADS.

Mr. Arendell's bill to consolidate the North Carolina Railroad Company and the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad Company, was considered upon its second reading.

Messrs. Arendell and Carter favored and Mr. Hall opposed the bill.

On motion of Mr. Harris of Rutherford, the bill was made the special order for Monday next.

The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

TUESDAY, Feb. 27.

The House was called to order at ten o'clock, A. M.

The journal of yesterday was read and approved.

Mr. Nicks presented a number of nominations for appointment as Justices of the Peace for Yadkin county, accompanied by a petition signed by 155 voters of said county, praying their appointment. Among the nominations was the name of H. C. Felts, whom the House on a former occasion refused to appoint.

Mr. Waugh said that a few days since, when a list of nominations of magistrates for Yadkin county came in from the Senate, the gentleman from Yadkin (Mr. Nicks,) had opposed their appointment for the reason that a sufficient number had already been appointed. He moved that the nominations be laid on the table, but withdrew the motion temporarily.

Mr. Nicks said that a number of the newly appointed magistrates for his county had failed to qualify, and hence the necessity for appointing others. Mr. Felts whose character had been assailed by the gentleman from Surry, was a high-minded, honorable man. He better knew the wishes of his constituents, than the gentleman from Surry did. He did not interfere with the concerns of other counties, and deprecated such intermeddling by others.

Mr. Waugh renewed the motion to lay the nominations on the table. Not agreed to.

The nominations were then approved and sent to the Senate.

BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. McAden, a bill to require a deposit of securities to be made by foreign insurance companies doing business in this State.

By Mr. Hoke, from the judiciary committee, a bill to reduce the bonds of Sheriffs and other officers.

By Mr. Caldwell, a resolution that the judiciary committee enquire into the propriety of repealing the act establishing a Medical Board in this State, or reviving the same, as in their judgment may be expedient. Adopted.

By Mr. Niven, a resolution that a special committee of five be appointed to inquire into the condition of the suffering poor, in those regions of country that were devastated by the Federal armies, and that they report the result of their enquiries at as early a day as practicable.—Adopted.

By Mr. Wheeler, a bill to amend chapter 75, revised code, entitled "notaries."

By Mr. Faircloth of Wayne, a bill in relation to the town of Goldsboro'. Passed its several readings under a suspension of the rules.

By Mr. Paschall, a bill authorizing the renewal of certain State Bonds in the hands of the Chatham Railroad Company.

ON CALENDAR.

A bill to amend the 64th section, chapter 60, revised code, entitled "Inspections." Passed second reading and was referred to a select committee of three.

ASSIGNMENTS.

A bill concerning assignments, passed its third reading as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Allison, Arrington, Barnett, Baxter, Black, Blackmer, Bonner, Burton, Caldwell, Cameron, Candler, Carson, Chadwick, Cox, Davis of Halifax, Everett, Faircloth of Wayne, Foster, Furr, Gidney, Harrington, Hawes, Hilliard, Holderby, Hyman, Jenkins of Gaston, Jenkins of Warren, Joyner, Kenan, Lee of Gates, Leigh of Tyrrell, Lucas, Luke, Manly, Marler, McAden, McEachern, McNair, Moore of Alamance, Moore of Martin, Murril, Niven, Shaw, Stilley, Thigpen, Trull, Waugh, Williams, Yellowley—49.

NAYS—Messrs. Allison, Arrington, Barnett, Baxter, Black, Blackmer, Bonner, Burton, Caldwell, Cameron, Candler, Carson, Chadwick, Cox, Davis of Halifax, Everett, Faircloth of Wayne, Foster, Furr, Gidney, Harrington, Hilliard, Holderby, Hyman, Jenkins of Gaston, Jenkins of Warren, Joyner, Kenan, Lee of Gates, Leigh of Tyrrell, Lucas, Luke, Manly, Marler, McAden, McEachern, McNair, Moore of Alamance, Moore of Martin, Murril, Niven, Shaw, Stilley, Thigpen, Trull, Waugh, Williams, Yellowley—49.

NAYS—Messrs. Ashworth, Blair, Blythe, Bryson, Burgess, Campbell, Craige, Crawford, Dalby, Davis of Carteret, Dickey, Farrow, Flythe, Garland, Hamilton, Harper, Harrison, Henry, Hodnett, Horton, Houston, Hutchinson, Jones, Kinney, Logan, Matthews, McDonald, McIntosh, Melson, Moore of Chatham, Nicks, Newsum, Palmer, Paschall, Potter, Russell, Simmons, Smith of Columbus, Smith of Guilford, Scoggins, Teague, Thompson, Webb, Whitley, Wilson, York—46.

An engrossed bill to amend the charter of the town of Salisbury, passed its several readings under a suspension of the rules.

REVENUE BILL.

At 12 o'clock, M., the revenue bill was taken up for consideration.

Mr. Harper, from the finance committee, explained in detail the provisions of the bill and the considerations which had influenced the recommendations of the committee. [The bill proposes to raise $300,000 to meet the current expenses of the State until October, 1866. It is proposed to raise by a tax of ten cents on each hundred dollars value of real estate $110,000—to raise $45,000 on taxable white polls and $20,000 on black polls—the residue to be levied on other subjects of taxation.]

The bill was partially read by sections and amended in sundry particulars.

Pending its consideration the House adjourned until 10 clo'ock to-morrow.

SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 28.

Prayer by Rev. H. Hardie of the Presbyterian Church.

FEES FOR INSPECTION OF TURPENTINE, &C., IN WILMINGTON.

Mr. Hall presented a memorial and counter memorial from citizens of New Hanover, in reference to the fees for inspection of Turpentine and Tar and gauging of Spirits. One memorial asks that the fees be fixed at the same rates that custom has sanctioned, during the suspension of civil law, viz: Inspection on Crude Turpentine and Tar, 10 cents per bbl.; gauging and classifying Spirits of Turpentine, 10 cents per bbl.; weighing Rosin, 5 cents per bbl.

The second asks that the number of Inspectors of Naval Stores for the town of Wilmington be limited to six, and that the fees be paid them for inspection and weighing and gauging be levied by the Magistrates of the County of New Hanover, at every regular election of said inspectors, the fees so levied in no case exceeding double the rates now allowed by law.

The memorials were referred to the committee on Propositions and Grievances.

REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

Several bills were reported back from the Judiciary, and will be noticed hereafter.

THE FAITH AND CREDIT OF THE STATE.

Mr. Bynum introduced the following resolutions, which were ordered to be printed. [Mr. Bynum gave notice that he desired to propose them as a substitute to the bill to provide for the payment of the State debt, contracted before the war.]

1st. *Resolved by this General Assembly of the State*, That the people of North Carolina hold in just abhorrence the doctrine of the repudiation of her constitutional debts and obligations.

2nd. *Resolved*, That the desolation of her territory and the destruction of taxable property, render it unwise, at this time, to increase her indebtedness and impose new and onerous burdens upon her people.

3rd. *Resolved*, That by the impoverishment and destitution of her people, and the want of a currency, they cannot now bear the taxation necessary to pay the interest of the State debt.

4th. *Resolved*, That the scheme now proposed of compounding the debts of the State, by converting the interest into principal bearing new interest, as it proves fatal to the individual, may prove fatal to the State, and will endanger the ultimate payment of her debts.

5th. *Resolved*, That the State of North Carolina hereby pledges her faith, never yet tarnished by dishonor, to discharge her debts to the last farthing, and to resume their payment at the earliest practicable moment.

RESOLUTION IN FAVOR OF S. R. BUNTING.

Mr. Hall introduced a resolution in favor of S. R. Bunting, administrator of W. T. J. Vann, late sheriff of New Hanover county, (allowing him twelve months to collect arrearages of taxes for the years 1862 and '63.) Referred to committee on *Claims*.

DISABLED SOLDIERS.

Mr. Covington introduced a resolution in favor of certain disabled soldiers, which under a suspension of the rules, passed its several readings, and was ordered to be engrossed. [The resolution authorizes the Governor, where soldiers in ignorance of the act passed, granting artificial legs free of charge, have already purchased them at their own expense, to issue a warrant on the Public Treasurer, in favor of such persons for the cost thereof.]

YADKIN AND CAPE FEAR NAVIGATION COMPANY.

Mr. Hall introduced a bill to incorporate the Yadkin and Cape Fear Navigation Company, which was referred to the committe on corporations.

[The bill contemplates a Canal from some point, (the route and *termini* to be located by actual survey,) on the Yankin river, between the Narrows and the North Carolina Railroad bridge, and flowing to the Cape Fear River, at a some point between Fayetteville and Haywood, or some point on the Deep River above Haywood, with a capital of $1,500,000.

CITY OF RALEIGH.

Mr. Jones of Wake, introduced a bill to charter the city Raleigh. Referred to corporations.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

Mr. Wiggins, a bill to abolish the office of Superintendent of Public Schools, Treasurer of the Literary Fund and for other purposes, was considered on its second reading.

Messrs. Shober and Ferebee apposed the bill, and deemed its passage a death blow to the Common School sytem in the State.

Messrs. Wiggins and Gash supported the bill and thought that its provisions were the only safe way of protecting what was left of the Literary Fund, so that in the future it might be made available for the truly noble purposes for what it was intended.

Mr. Carter offered an substitute, abolishing the office of Superintendent of Public Schools, and Treasurer of the Literary Fund, authorizing the Public Treasurer to keep the funds and assets on hand.

Mr. Wilson offered a substitute, repealing the 27th section, 66th chapter, Revised Code, and authorising the President and Directors of the Literary Fund to appoint, at discretion, a Superintendent of Public schools, for the purpose of keeping up the organization of the common school system—and pending the vote thereon, the hour of 2 o'clock arriving the Senate adjourned.

7½ P. M.—CALL OF THE SENATE.

Mr. Jones of Columbus, moved a call of the Senate, and the clerk proceeded to call the roll when there being evidently a majority present, on motion of Mr. Jones, further proceedings under the call were suspended.

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill to abolish the office of Superintendent of Public schools and Treasurer of the Literary Fund.

The amendment of Messrs. Wilson and Cowles were severally voted down and the bill passed its second reading.

THE NEGRO CODE.

The following engrossed bills, being a part of those reported by the Commission appointed by the Provisional Governor, under ordinance of the Convention, to prepare a code for Freedmen, passed there several readings and were ordered to be enrolled, viz:

To prevent wilful trespass on lands and stealing any kind of property therefrom.

To punish persons pursuing and injuring horses and other live stock, with intent to steal them.

To punish vagrancy.

To prevent enticing servants from fulfilling their contracts or harboring them.

To secure to agricultural laborers their pay in kind.

To secure more effectually the maintenance of bastard children, and the payment of fines and costs on conviction in criminal cases.

To establish work houses or houses of correction in the several counties of the State.

NEGROES, &C.

The engrossed bill concerning negroes and persons of color or mixed blood, was read the first time, and Mr. Carter moved to suspend the rules, to place the bill on its second reading, and the motion was lost—yeas 16, nays 21.

Mr. Covington moved to make it the special order for Monday, 5th March.

Mr. Carter moved to make it the special order for Friday, 2d March, and the motion prevailed—ayes 27, nays 10.

The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 28.

The House was called to order at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Hardie, of the Presbyterian Church.

The journal of yesterday was read and approved.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. Garland, a bill in favor of A. Wiseman, sheriff of Mitchell county.

By Mr. Shaw, a bill to enable the Fayetteville and Florence Railroad Company to establish a National Bank in the town of Fayetteville.

By Mr. Caldwell, a bill to amend the act incorporating the Trustees of Greensboro' Female College.

Mr. York introduced a resolution that from and after to-day the House hold evening sessions, meeting at 7 o'clock, P. M. Lies over one day under the rule.

ON CALENDAR.

The following engrossed bills and resolutions passed their several readings under a suspension of the rules—viz: a resolution in favor of Chas. Keuster and Brother; a resolution in favor of R. W. Best, and a bill to outlaw felons who flee from justice.

A bill for the relief of sheriffs and tax collectors was indefinitely postponed, on motion of Mr. Henry, on its third reading—the Speaker giving the casting vote, yeas 50; nays 49.

A bill to provide for the collection of taxes for 1865, in counties where no Sheriff or other officer was qualified under the revenue ordinance of the Convention, and a bill to amend the 4th section, of chapter 35, revised code—in relation to fugitives from justice—passed their 2nd and 3rd reading.

Mr. Blackmer, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill regulating fees in the Supreme Court, which had its first reading and was placed on the calendar.

Mr. Dickey entered a motion (to be called up hereafter) to reconsider the vote by which the "bill for the relief of Sheriffs and Tax Collectors," was indefinitely postponed this morning.

REVENUE.

The House then proceeded to consider the unfinished business, viz: a bill entitled "Revenue."

The bill after slight amendment and much discussion, passed its 2nd reading, and the House adjourned until 10 o'clock, A. M., to-morrow.

The President no longer makes a secret of the fact that he will in a very short time issue an official proclamation that the late civil war is ended. When he does this he will have accomplished the last and highest act which the Executive Department of the government can perform towards the restoration of peace.

He cannot compel Congress to admit Representatives from the Southern States, but his proclamation will subordinate military to civil authority, and place all the States composing the Union upon a footing of equality in that respect.

The privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* will then be within reach of the humblest citizen of the South, and our State governments will become supreme within the limits of the States for the protection of whose citizens they were organized.

Martial law, which now reigns supreme in eleven States, will then only be potent for the control and punishment of those who are connected with the army, in the manner defined by the Articles of War. Every great right guaranteed by that grand and famous Virginia Bill of Rights, which looks very sadly out of place in front of the "Alexandria Constitution," will then be enjoyed by our citizens. Particularly dear to every honest, fearless, patriotic journalist will be that Article which declares that "the freedom of the press is one of the great bulwarks of Liberty, and can never be restrained but by despotic Governments."

The Southern people, after a probation of nearly twelve months, will hail the proclamation of peace with great joy. And yet, as far as our resistance to the authority of the Constitution and laws of the United States is concerned, there has been peace, the most profound and undisturbed, since the 1st of May last. The history of civil wars, ancient and modern, furnish no more remarkable and striking instance of the speedy and honest acquiescence in the result of a contest than the people of the South have done since their armies capitulated. The sun of the Confederacy sunk, leaving no margin of gradually darkening twilight. The blackness of darkness fell upon the "lost cause" as rapidly as night follows the setting of the sun in Eastern countries.

The inexorable logic of the war convinced the people of eleven States with a rapidity without precedent in the history of the world. No thought of resistance to the Federal Government kept a single guerrilla in the field an hour after the capitulation of Lee and Johnston The utter futility of further resistance was universally admitted, and in the heart of Virginia and of North Carolina, a sergeant's guard made arrests as easily as they would have done under the guns of Fortress Monroe.

The good faith of the people of the South has been during the last ten months manifested in many different ways. A labor system which the habits, customs and usages of many generations had rendered part and parcel of the South, was annihilated in a day, but despite the terrible temporary annoyances which its destruction visited upon our people, they bore the change with wonderful fortitude and equanimity.

Indeed, in an infinite variety of ways we have demonstrated to all impartial, unprejudiced persons, our fitness for the judicious exercise of those great civil rights which are so soon to be restored to us by the President. His forthcoming proclamation of peace will be recognized by all conservative Northern men, and by all christendom, as a most wise and statesmanlike exercise of the most important functions of his high office.—*Richmond Times.*

THE RICHMOND EXAMINER—GEN. GRANT AND THE "COPPERHEAD" NEWSPAPERS.—Mr. Pollard, the editor of the Richmond *Examiner*, having resumed publication of his paper, states in the second issue some additional facts relative to the late suppression and resumption of that journal. He gives the following as the text of his letter to the President asking to continue the paper: "If the publication of the Richmond *Examiner* is permitted to be resumed, I promise that it shall support the Union, the constitution and the laws, and the policy of your administration."

To the public Mr. Pollard says:

"I made the promise in good faith, of my own free will and accord, and shall faithfully and honorably keep it. I knew nothing of Gen. Grant's order for the release of the office until I read it in the papers. I saw that officer but once, when he refused emphatically to revoke the order for the seizure of the office. It was evident that I had nothing to hope from him, for he said to me expressly that, if he had the authority, he would, that day, suppress the New York *News*, the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, and the Chicago *Times*, adding that the 'copperhead papers of the North,' as he designated them, were doing quite as much harm as the papers in the South. Deriving no satisfaction from him, I was forced to appeal to the President, giving him the pledge contained in the letter above. It was written during my last interview with the President and in his own office.

"To this kind and considerate hearing, and to his sense of justice, I feel that I owe the restoration of my paper. Without attempting to enter upon the details of my interview, I may say with propriety that enough transpired to convince me that the President is the true friend of the South, and that it is the duty of our people, as it shall be our pleasure in the future, to extend to him a cordial and general support."

[Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.]

Washington Items.

The wheels of Legislation clogged to defeat the President's plan of Restoration—No use to pass bills to be vetoed—Continuous session and Withholding Appropriations—Impeachment Proposed—The Cabinet a Unit, &c.

WASHINGTON, February, 26.

Another week of the session begins, but with as little prospect of the dispatch of business as heretofore. Were this the short session it would be within a week of its termination, and, as yet, the wheels of legislation are clogged by the efforts of Congress to defeat the President's plan of reconstruction. The war between the President and Congress has begun in earnest, but the Republican majority could not, at the caucus on Friday night agree upon any plan of hostilities. They took measures, however, to save their elections.

Some members now say that it is useless to pass bills for the President to veto, and that, as their own measures cannot be enacted, they care for no other. Others propose a continuous session till the expiration of the Thirty-ninth Congress, to prevent the President from appointing his friends to office during the recess of the Senate.

To withhold the appropriation bills is another mode of annoying the Executive, but the substantial interests of the country would revolt at that, and few members who resorted to it could be elected. There remains one mode, and only one—whereby, if the republican majority can recover and keep the two-thirds power of the Senate, the President can be put down—to wit: Impeachment. The first thing to be done towards this is to obtain a two-thirds majority of the Senate. Several modes have been suggested—one is to create new States in sufficient number for the purpose.

It was re-asserted to-day in the Senate that the Cabinet of President Johnson is a unit upon all the measures of the President since his accession. This includes the veto. Mr. Seward endorses every word of the President's late speech, and we have heard, as yet, no remonstrance against it from others of the Cabinet. It is believed that the Cabinet will adhere to Mr. Johnson, though Mr. Johnson may not adhere to them.

Mr. Sherman has made a strong speech in the Senate to-day against the scheme shutting out southern representatives.

Mr. Doolittle's Speech Delivered before the Mass Meeting at Baltimore on the 26th Feberuay.

Mr. Doolittle said: Fellow-citizens—Thank God, the war of blood is over! Peace has come again; no more fathers, sons or brothers on the bloody altar of war. The rebellion is dead—secession is dead—slavery is dead—let, then, the dead bury the dead. I speak to-night to the living, of the living issues before us. The Republic still lives—the Constitution still lives—liberty and union still live, one and inseparable. May they be perpetual. Whilst the war was raging, and rebellion sought to trample under foot our glorious emblem, there was no man in the country who was more for a vigorous prosecution of the war.

During the struggle, my uppermost idea was that force should be overcome by force; that there was no argument but bayonets and bullets. I urged on the war till the rebellion should be crushed. It cost us dear. Sons, fathers, and brothers, were lost. Where is there one who has not lost some dear one? It cost *me* most dearly. My eldest son now sleeps in a premature grave because of it. But *now* that the struggle is past, I am for peace—peace as a reality, not as a mockery. The masses plead for it now as they pleaded for the Union during the war. The martyred dead who sleep on the hundred battle-fields of the war; the martyred President, the lamented Lincoln, if his spirit was here to-night, would plead for peace—would plead to the people to sustain Andrew Johnson. I know, and you all know, that he is pursuing the policy of his lamented predecessor.

The war was in progress, when, in 1864, Andrew Johnson was nominated in the convention which met in this city, and in that convention was a delegate named Thaddeus Stevens. [The speaker was here interrupted by loud and protracted hissing.] Mr. Lincoln had before that entered upon the policy of reconstruction, having tried it in Louisiana, Arkansas and Tennessee. Andrew Johnson had been employed by Mr. Lincoln to carry his policy out in the last named State, and for his faithful performance of that duty had been taken up by the Union party. Here in Baltimore was it that the convention endorsed that policy, and nominated Andrew Johnson for Vice President because he had faithfully carried out that reconstruction in Tennessee. Who was it that opposed his nomination in that convention? Thaddeus Stevens. [Renewed hissing.] Upon what ground? Because Tennessee was not in the Union; was at war with the government, and that Andrew Johnson was therefore an alien and a foreign enemy. What did that convention do? They trampled Stevens' opposition under foot, and under the guidance of Preston King the convention decided that Tennessee was in the Union; that Andrew Johnson was a citizen, and fit for the place for which he was nominated, and for the place which he now holds. And yet now, some men say that all of us who maintained this policy of reconstruction are traitors to the Union cause. This is an entire mistake. We stand by the platform of 1864—the principles of Mr. Lincoln.

I will, said Mr. Doolittle, refer to two or three other conservatives. 1st. Andrew Johnson is, in my judgment—and the facts will undoubtedly demonstrate it—the true representative of the Union cause and platform; in his hand is the glorious flag of our country, with every star thereon. Some men would, if they were in the Executive Chair, order the national salute to be but twenty-six guns—Andrew Johnson orders thirty-six. There are still thirty-six States and thirty-six stars, and on our banner not a star is obscured, not a stripe erased.

Mr. Johnson's policy is now, and has been, a subject of much anxiety and interest to the public mind; and to such a degree has this interest grown, that I wrote down the substance of an interview or conversation between the President and Governor Cox, of Ohio, on the subject of his reconstruction policy which took place very recently, and which I am authorized to make public to-night. Every word which falls from the President's lips now, on this vital subject, is so important that I beg leave to read it. [Mr. Doolittle then procee

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MARCH 8, 1866.

AGENTS.

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J. M. TATE, 53 Chambers street, New York, is authorized to receive advertisements and subscriptions for the *Journal*.

The Test of Power as New England Understands it.

Test of power is a characteristic of man as of parties. When it springs mainly from a sordid love of gain, it is most despicable. When power is coveted as a means of charity and philanthropy, the desire may be pardoned: it is the foible, if foible at all, of the noble and great. When courted or seized merely for its own sake, the vice of the act may in many respects, be redeemed by the absence of mean cupidity, vile appetite, low desire, grasping avarice, or petty vanity, and has been the sin and error of many of the foremost among men.

Power attained by unscrupulous means or accident, and wielded with no higher motive than to *fill the pocket*, is a means of good converted into an instrument of evil. Such is the power now grasped by the Black Republican majority in Congress. The unforeseen events of the late civil war elevated to position those whom the people would have rejected in peace,—the people who have so repeatedly doubted their integrity, and condemned their political principles. In the storm of war it is easy for the loud, the vicious, and the audacious to appropriate riches and place. To New England we attribute the late lamentable struggle; and the spirit that now continues the contest in a different form, and animates and inflames the partisans of Sumner and Stevens, is of New England. With a soul never elevated above that of the tradesman, New England was for many lustres excluded from power by the combined strength of northern and southern Democrats, and thus was insatiable avarice baffled and disappointed. The war withdrew the south from the political field of the Union; that south whose citizens were nearly a unit in support of the principles and policy of Jefferson and Madison, and Jackson. This was New England's opportunity and eagerly embraced. We identify New England with the so-called Republican party; we use them as convertible terms, for, though the party embraces many States, the soul of New England inhabits, directs, and pollutes its body.

Now that "war hath smoothed its wrinkled front," now that peace allows the people to exercise memory, reflection and judgment calmly and soberly, the voice of the people will soon be heard in rebuke, and its hand seen uplifted in the expulsion of the unclean from the temple of liberty.

The writing upon the wall is very visible, and the Republicans tremble. As the peril becomes more and more imminent, they are excited almost to madness and rave against the President and his supporters with unparallelled malignity and ferocity.

"The Union has never ceased to exist: it still exists;" so says the President; but factious Stevens and his colleagues practically declare the contrary false to professions, false to official oaths. They declare it exists in an inchoate and imperfect form, if at all, and shall so continue until the permanency of their party be secured. Reckless, the fear of loss of power drives, and will drive them to wild experiments and perilous devices, if not to treason. "The 'quondam' slave must be a voter: the creature of our party, he must ever be subject to our authority. By the 'Freedmen's Bureau;' by its vigilant care and its bounties, we will secure him forever, while the agents of this institution will supply a formidable body of political propagandists in the enemy's territory. If the President resist, and if no lover of the rights of humanity—'liberty, equality and fraternity'—anticipate our action by *assassination*, we will *impeach him*." Such is their programme and so they reason.

In the name of the democracy of the Union, we say *hasse allez*. The Republicans will soon come to grief: what they regard as a sure support, will prove as the straw in the clutch of the drowning man.

The negro owes them nothing, so far: he is just about square with them. They have liberated him, it is true; but then, of *Americans*, it was they who tore him from Africa and sold him into bondage here. They must do something more for him.

The exclusive, the devoted friend must neglect, and sacrifice the white man for the black: he must feed and clothe the negro, too lazy to work; provide asylums for the sick, disabled, and aged; and teach the young. In all cases where the negro is concerned, the trial by jury must be denied; and a white man must be arraigned before a military court. They must confer upon the negro social and political equality; concede him a seat at their tables,—denied to their poor white brother,—and give him their daughters in marriage. They must overlook suffering and indigence, and ignorance at home, if the victims be white, that they may the better serve the black. If all this does not satisfy, they must change his skin.

The people are intelligent and practical: they will soon detect and expose shams: they will strip the spurious mantle of philanthropy from the shoulders of hypocrisy; and, uniting under the banner of Democracy, restore the Union of our fathers to its pristine condition. The rural populations of the south and west will act in concert for self-protection, perceiving that their common interest requires on their part antagonism to the selfish policy of New England, direct bounties on codfishing, indirect bounties on manufactures, &c., &c., upon the principle that charity begins at home, and that a man's first duties are to his own family and race, they will commit the destinies of the Republic to *white* men, with *white* instincts, *white* affections and *white* virtues. You and we, reader, and every true patriot, when the day arrives, will mark it with "*white chalk*."

A farmer of whom we wot, not long ago astonished a couple of ladies, after assisting them to alight from their buggy, by pointing to his house and saying, "Now you two go in and *strip*." The Republicans invite us into the Union, outside of which they insist we are in a somewhat different manner: they propose that we shall *strip* before we come in. To this we demur. As we are already effectually stripped, further stripping can scarce mean less than flaying. Let us not, however, despond. Emerging from a bloody war, sadder but wiser men, we are ready and eager to restore past relations between the south and the north—the south and the Union; and we are well assured that there are good men and true north of the Potomac, and in sufficient number, to take our hands in cordial amity, and to lead the States recently in rebellion to their seats upon the floor of the capitol.

Assuming a perfect restoration of past relations, and content to "let the dead bury their dead," we look to the future with hope;—to a prosperous, intelligent, and united people, and to national grandeur beyond the reach of insult or assault.

New Books.

From the publishers, and T. S. Whitaker, we have had placed on our table, "The Brigand, or the Demon of the North," by Victor Hugo, and "Jealousy," by George Sand. Like all of Hugo's writings, the Brigand certainly merits a respectable place among the standard works of modern literature, and one can scarce fail to to be pleased by a perusal of it.

"Jealousy," by George Sand—Madame Dudavant—is quite interesting. Born among the roses, to the sound of music, as the author was, and in early years accustomed to listen to marvellous tales, while wandering along the banks of the Indre, for child-like chasing the butterfly in the ravines of the "Dark Valley," it was but an easy task upon arriving to years of discretion, to give to others in her own beautiful style, that which nature had blessed her with. The tale opens with a gay Lothario, singing an operatic air before the window of a married woman, who either charmed by the voice, or conscious that her husband is bound in the two-fold cord of Morpheus and Bacchus, rushes out and with a *woman*-like refusal, finally consents to take a ride just before sun-rise. Soon seated in the "britzaka," the hero attempts flattery, then lover-like, a little poetry—the beautifully tinted rays of the rising sun, its hues of purple and gold are descanted upon, and *poor* woman, though married, she does not know what love is, even feigns utter ignorance, with a quasi excuse that all the men she is ever surrounded by, are either vain and stupid, or intellectual and cold—pitying the former, fearing the latter. The apparent object of the hero is to dispel the ennui of his fair companion, but the conversation is suddenly interrupted by the appearance of a *Cure*, with whom they attend mass, and finally persuade to accompany them in their morning picnic excursion. On leaving the Church a little girl is discovered quite devout and attracts attention, much to the disquietude of the *Cure*.—The usual sights and scenes of such a country is passed by, when they finally stop for breakfast, where the *Cure* enjoys his wine not a little. The little worshipper suddenly reappears, and is discovered to be a bird-tamer, but upon seeing the *Cure*, like some Gorgon, he dispels the charm. A manifest interest however being displayed by our hero, and the *Cure* rebuked, she again displays her wonderous gift, and for the first time jealousy is exhibited, but a kiss from the heroine soon brings the wanderer to her feet.

A child of the sun, and natural poet, is met, who under an assumed name and character, takes charge of the entire party and brings it, after many perilous adventures, into an Italian city, where a night full of romance is passed. An early start is made in the morning, and again are exhibited symptoms of jealousy, and of course love—love in all its various forms—rejections, hatred, reconciliation, &c., all showing that love is but friendship, carried to enthusiasm.

Sentinel—Standard.

We clip the subjoined extract from the Raleigh *Sentinel* of the 5th, and call for information. We are befogged and want light.

We have heard incidentally, that the editor of the *Standard* was not only "standing aloof," but that he was actually opposing, on the streets and in the lobbies, the passage of the Freedmen's Code.

"Speak to me
If thou art privy to thy country's fate,
Which, happily foreknowing, may avoid,
O speak!"

Why is it the *Standard* has been mum about sustaining the credit of the State? Why has it rather turned the cold shoulder to the only reasonable proposition made to the Legislature to restore and preserve the credit of the State? Is it simply watching its chances to come out for repudiation? Is that the measure of its loyalty? Is that the way it supports President Johnson, when it knows that the President will enforce the payment of all constitutional debts?

Why is it it stands aloof and does not even put its little finger to promote the passage of the Freedmen's Code, prepared by a commission appointed by the editor of the *Standard*, and endorsed by his friends? Can Mr. Moore and Mr. Donnell, and Mr. Mason, account for this manifest indifference, if not positive hostility to the Code, especially that part which insists upon negro testimony—the very backbone of the whole Code—the very proposition to amend which, so impressed Mr. Donnell with the inefficiency of the whole scheme that he voted against it? Can the agents of the Freedmen's Bureau who deem the *Standard* to be *par excellence* the Union paper, and their friend, tell us why it is the *Standard* is so silent, so indifferent, nay so much opposed to this feature of the Freedmen's Code, that it never once opens its mouth in its favor; and General Ruger and Col. Whittlesey have both assured the public, that so soon as the Legislature does its duty to the freedmen, they will turn over all cases of freedmen to the jurisdiction of our courts? Is the *Standard* afraid of the people? or has it ceased to be a friend of President Johnson? Where is its loyalty to the government—where its devotion to the President, when it thus bluffs a measure, in which it knows the President feels a deep interest? Is it preparing for the next campaign?

W. J. Bingham.

We are pained to see the death of the late WM. J. BINGHAM, recently announced in one of the Raleigh papers. We cut out a piece written to his memory, for the purpose of republishing it, but it has unfortunately been mislaid before we had an opportunity of reading it.

Mr. Bingham was born in 1802, and was consequently 64 years of age at the time of his death.—Being the son of one of the most eminent teachers in North Carolina—none more so—the greater part of his own life was spent in the instruction of youth. As a teacher he justly acquired a distinguished reputation.

The news of his death will awaken mingled emotions of pleasure and pain, from the Rio Grande to the Potomac. Mr. Bingham was of foreign extraction. His father was a native of Scotland, and his mother a daughter of an English gentleman who resided upon the Cape Fear, anterior to the Revolutionary war. Upon the occurrence of that event, Col. Slingsby, his mother's father, desired to return to England.

He found himself arrayed in the coming contest against those gentlemen with whom he was bound by the most intimate social ties. He strove to avoid actual collision by an attempt to return across the water. In this he was disappointed, and soon found himself at the head of the loyalists, confronting face to face those friends whom he had tried to avoid.

At the battle of Elizabethtown, which was fought in July 1781, the tories were commanded by Col. Slingsby, while the whigs were led by Col. Thomas Brown. This engagement was characteriesd and won by strategy and tact. Here Slingsby received his mortal wound. But we will quote for the benefit of our readers an extract from a history of the battle, written some years ago, for a paper of this town:

The battle of Elizabethtown deserves a place in history, and ought to be recollected by every true-hearted North Carolinian with pride and pleasure. Here sixty men, driven from their homes, their estates ravaged, and houses plundered, who had taken refuge with the Whigs of Duplin, without funds, and bare of clothing, resolved to return, fight, conquer, or die. After collecting all the ammunition they could, they embodied and selected Col. Thomas Brown to command. They marched fifty miles through almost a wilderness country, before they reached the river, subsisting on jerked beef and a scanty supply of bread. The Tories had assembled, three hundred or more, at Elizabethtown, and were commanded by Slingsby and Godden; the former was a talented man, and well fitted for his station; the latter, bold, daring and reckless, ready to risk everything to put down the Whigs. Every precautionary measure was adopted to prevent surprise, and to render this the stronghold of Toryism. Not a boat was suffered to remain on the east side of the river. Guards and sentries were regularly detached and posted. When the little band of Whig heroes, after nightfall, reached the river, not a boat was to be found; but it must be crossed, and that speedily; its depth was ascertained by some who were tall and expert swimmers; they to a man cried out, "it is fordable, we can, we will cross it." Not a murmur was heard, and without a moment's delay, they all undressed, tied their clothing and ammunition on their heads (baggage they had none,) each man grasping the barrel of his gun, raised the breech so as to keep the lock above water, descended the banks, and entered the river. The taller men found less difficulty; those of lower stature, were scarcely able to keep their mouths and noses above water; but all safely reached the opposite shore, resumed their dress, fixed their arms for action, made their way through the low-grounds, then thickly set with cane, ascended the hills, which were high and precipitous, crossed the King's road leading through the town, and took a position in its rear. Here they formed, and in about two hours after crossing a mile below, commenced a furious attack, driving in the Tory sentries and guards; they continued rapidly to advance, keeping up a brisk and well-directed fire, and were soon in the midst of the foe, mostly Highland Scotchmen, as brave, as loyal, and high-minded, as any of his Majesty's subjects; so sudden and violent an onset for the moment produced disorder; but they were rallied by their gallant leader, and made for a while the most determined resistance. Slingsby fell mortally wounded, and Godden was killed, with most of the officers of inferior grade. They retreated, some taking refuge in houses, others, the largest portion, leaping pell-mell into a deep ravine, since called the Tory Hole. As the Tories had unlimited away from the river to Little Pee Dee, the Whigs, recrossed, taking with them their wounded. Such was the general panic produced by this action, the Tories became dispirited, and never after were so troublesome. The Whigs soon returned to their homes in safety. In the death of Slingsby, the Tories were deprived of an officer whose place it was difficult to fill; but few were equal to Godden in partisan warfare.

This battle was fought mostly by river planters, men who had sacrificed much for their country. To judge of it correctly, it should not be forgotten that the country from Little Pee Dee to the Catawba, was overrun by the Tories; Wilmington was in possession of the British, and Cross Creek of the Tories. Thus situated, the attack made on them at Elizabethtown assumed much of the character of a forlorn hope; had the Whigs not succeeded, they must have been cut off to a man.

We were highly gratified yesterday morning, by a visit from the President of the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad, H. M. Drane, Esq., who has just returned from Northern cities, where he has effected arrangements for procuring iron, cars, locomotives, tools, &c., for thoroughly restocking the Road, and placing it in a first class condition. We are pleased to be able to say, that the prospects of the Road are quite flattering, and that its credit is equally favorable. Of course it will take some little time to perfect all the improvements contemplated; but the locomotives, cars and iron will be coming along as rapidly as possible, and placed in working order. We noticed the other day, the receipt of 175 tons of iron for this Road. The energy and perseverance of Capt. Drane, warrant the assertion that every effort will be made to make this a first class road.

We may also as well remark here, that the Wilmington and Weldon Road will soon be placed in a condition that will enable it to compete with any rival route, and thereby enable passengers from north to south, and *vice versa*, to make shorter time than by any other route.

The completion of bridges which have been destroyed upon these roads, the leveling road-beds, the relaying with suitable iron, &c., &c., will soon furnish the wayfarer with speedier, safer and more comfortable transit.

Daily Journal, 6th inst.

GENTLY.—The New York *Times* says: "At the rate at which the temporary followers of the radical leader are deserting his standard, the party promises to assume proportions exceedingly small before the week shall have closed. The belligerent organ here has retired from active and open warfare, and betaken itself as formerly to the feeblest kind of innuendo. There is altogether a conspicuous absence of anything like *forcible* malignity in the radical ranks. Let us hope the late assailants of the President will not come to their marrow bones all in a heap. It would neither be seasonable or seemly. Let them come gently, so that their conversion shall awaken no doubt of their sincerity.

FOR THE JOURNAL.

Wilmington and Weldon Railroad.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—I have seen with pleasure, that the managers of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Company have commenced running an accommodation train every other day. This we hope is but "an earnest of better days to come." For while this train will do much good in the way of moving freight, it cannot meet the wants of a daily train for either through or way travelers.

We hope therefore that our enterprising Superintendent will soon be able to announce the running of a *daily* accommodation train, and thus meet the wants of a long suffering public. When we have seen through the past winter, women and children going out at the hour of midnight to meet the cars, and that through "rain and storm," we have wished and longed for a *daily train*. We hope soon to see our wishes accomplished.

The road seems to be undergoing repairs very fast, and we find the coaches in excellent condition, while the conductors are ever ready to please in every possible way.

Success to our road we say.

PASSENGER.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON.—The sublime moral courage manifested by Andrew Johnson in his late veto challenges the admiration of the whole country. Even Mr. Beecher pays a tribute to the grand and unparalleled spectacle which this republican President presents in refusing to accept the enormous power offered to the Executive in that act by the representatives of the people. He saves the people from themselves at the hazard of his own political destruction. His message is a breakwater, defending the Constitution and the liberties of America from a raging sea of innovation, which, unchecked, would subvert the vital principle of free government. The waves may beat, and the tempests may howl for a time, but there is a barrier now to their progress, and before that can be overleaped, the returning reason and patriotism of the American people will rally around the principles which the President has announced, and proclaim to the aggressive elements, "Thus far shalt thou go, and no farther!"

Mr. Beecher says, with truth: "It is a most extraordinary spectacle of the times to see Congress gathered from the people, representing the great mass of the people, passing a bill and putting it into the hands of the President, and thereby clothing him with a power greater than any monarch ever wielded, and the President vetoing it, and returning it, saying 'I cannot give my assent to it.' Vetoing a bill that makes him so strong." The moral effect of this extraordinary spectacle can scarcely be less than its political. This last it would be difficult to over-estimate.—*Richmond Times.*

RUN HIM FOR PRESIDENT.—The Chicago *Tribune* (Radical) has made the discovery that Fred. Douglass is the superior of President Johnson in about everything except in the official position he occupies. Why not, then, run him as the Republican candidate for President in 1868?—*Ohio Statesman.*

NORTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

[REPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE DAILY JOURNAL.]

SENATE.

THURSDAY, March 1st, 1866.

Prayer by the Rev. R. S. Mason, D.D., of the Episcopal church.

PERSONAL.

Mr. Koy of Sampson made a personal explanation in reference to some remarks of the *Standard*.

FENCES.

Mr. Howard presented a memorial from citizens of Edgecombe, asking an amendment to the law in reference to fences, "believing that fences were made to keep in not keep them out." Referred to the committee on Agriculture.

RESOLUTION IN FAVOR OF S. R. BUNTING.

Mr. Cowles from the Committee on Claims, reported back the resolution in favor of S. R. Bunting, administrator, &c., recommending its passage, with an amendment, that the said Bunting shall be governed and restricted in all collections, by the scale fixing the depreciation of the Confederate Currency that may be adopted by this General Assembly.

The resolution, as amended, under suspension of the rules, passed its several readings and was ordered to be engrossed.

RAFTING ON THE CAPE FEAR.

Mr. McLean introduced a resolution to facilitate rafting of lumber and timber on the Cape Fear river above Fayetteville. Referred to the committee on Internal Improvements.

STAY LAW.

The rest of the morning session was consumed in perfecting the House bill to change the jurisdiction of the courts and the rules of pleading therein.

The bill was read by sections, and various amendments were offered, and some few adopted, but they could not be understood, unless reported more fully than we have space to give. The bill will be published as passed. Without coming to a vote, the Senate adjourned.

7½ P. M.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the Stay Law, and upon its passage Mr. Wiggins called the yeas and nays, which resulted Yeas 30; Nays 6.

CONSOLIDATION OF THE "CENTRAL" AND ATLANTIC R. R.

Mr. Arendell's bill to consolidate the North Carlina and the N. C. Atlantic Railroads, was considered upon its second reading.

Mr. Howard moved to refer the bill to the committee on Internal improvements, upon which motion Mr. Arendell demanded the yeas and nays, and the motion prevailed; Yeas 19, Nays 20.

Subsequently Mr. McCleese moved to reconsider the vote by which this reference was made and the motion prevailed.

The Senate then refused by a vote of 19 to 22, to refer to the committee.

Messrs. Carter and Arendell supported the bill, and Messrs. Hall, Howard, McKay and Berry opposed its passage.

Mr. Hall desired for Wilmington and the Wilmington and Weldon railroad an equal chance at the trade and freight of Western Carolina. Under the present system they were successfully competing with all rival ports and roads. Cotton was being shipped from the west *via* Wilmington to New York cheaper than by any other route. And they asked nothing but an open field, with no legislation to build up other ports and roads to the detriment of Wilmington. He regarded it suicidical policy to jeopardise the immense and valuable interest the State owned in the North Carolina and Wilmington and Weldon railroads to the doubtful experiment of making of any value the interest held in the Atlantic road.

Mr. Howard opposed the bill at length. He believed it was not only the interest of the State, and the stockholders in the North Carolina railroad, that the consolidation should not be made, but also the interest of the people along the line of the North Carolina railroad. They now had three competing lines for their freight—the Piedmont, Wilmington and Weldon and the Atlantic roads. He had been informed that under present arrangements freights could be carried from points west to Wilmington and to Newbern or Morehead city, without breaking bulk at Goldsboro'. This certainly would be to the advantage of the shipper, as well as to the interest of the North Carolina railroad. The consolidation would not only make but one competing line to the Piedmont road, but greatly damage the heretofore profitable interest owned by the State in the Wilmington and Weldon railroad.

Mr. McKoy was prepared to vote for the bill, if its friends could show any advantage to be derived to the State. He represented no Railroad, but would act for the weal of the whole State. The directory nor the stockholders of either road had asked for this consolidation, and if it would redound to the interest of these roads, it was singular the management of the corporations were not here urging the matter.

Mr. Wiggins was opposed to the bill, and briefly stated the grounds that influenced him in this matter.

Mr. Carter regarded this consolidation as the only way to compete successfully with the Piedmont Road, and to prevent it would be to pour the wealth of our Western counties through the ports of Richmond and Norfolk. He did not regard it as detrimental to the interests of Wilmington and her road, but regarded it as the only means left, since the completion of the Danville connection, to secure the freightage from the West to one of our own ports.

Mr. Arendell also contended that this was the only means left to make profitable the vast interest held by the State in the two roads. The increased facilities and reduced expenses, would add greatly to the value of these works.

Mr. Jones of Wake, moved to amend by adding the following proviso:

"*Provided*, That when the said Roads are consolidated, that it shall be the duty of the managers of said Road to allow their cars, when loaded with freight or merchandize to pass on the different connecting Roads in which the State has an interest upon such terms as the Board of Internal Improvements may direct." The amendment was adopted.

Mr. Hall moved to amend, by adding the following proviso:

"*Provided*, That in the election for ratification or rejection, the individual stockholders alone shall be allowed to vote."

And the question pending on this amendment, the hour (10 o'clock, P. M.) arriving, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THURSDAY, March 1.

MEETINGS OF THE HOUSE.

The resolution, introduced on yesterday, by Mr. York, that the House hereafter hold evening sessions, meeting at seven o'clock, P. M., was taken up. Mr. Jenkins of Warren, moved to amend the resolutions as follows: adjourned at 2 o'clock, P. M., and meet again at 4 o'clock, P. M.

Mr. Faircloth of Wayne, moved to amend the amendment as follows: meet at half-past nine o'clock, A. M., and adjourned at 3 P. M.

On motion of Mr. Ferrell, the resolution and amendments were laid on the table.

FREEHOLD HOMESTEADS.

A bill to establish Freehold Homesteads for the citizens of the State, was put on its second reading. [This bill allows the allotment of a freehold homestead of fifty acres of land in the country, or two acres in town, to be exempt from execution for any debts contracted, or cause of action, or other liability, save taxes accruing after the same is registered: *Provided*, said homestead shall not be exempt from execution for any debt or cause of action arising upon any penal bond or covenant previously executed. The bill further provides that a husband shall not have power to dispose of the homestead without the concurrence of the wife, evidenced by deed, executed and verified with the same formalities that may be required by law to convey lands of "*femes covert*."]

On motion of Mr. Waugh, the bill was amended by striking out the word "fifty" before "acres" and inserting "one hundred."

The bill as amended passed its second reading. The rules were suspended and the bill had its third reading.

Mr. Jenkins of Gaston, moved to amend by enlarging the homestead—striking out "one hundred" and inserting "two hundred" before the word "acres."

This amendment was rejected, and the bill passed its third reading.

CHEROKEE INDIANS.

Senate resolutions in favor of Cherokee Indians, passed their several readings after discussion mainly relative to an appropriation of $100 from the Treasury to defray the expenses of the Indian Chief Bushyhead to Washington City.

Mr. Hoke opposed the resolution and urged a reference.

Mr. Holderby did not feel at liberty to vote for the resolution, but was willing to be one of an hundred to give a dollar each for the purpose indicated.

Mr. Blythe concurred with Mr. Holderby.

Messrs. Jenkins of Warren, Waugh and Marler supported the resolution.

An engrossed resolution in favor of certain disabled soldiers, had its first reading.

REVENUE.

The House then took up the revenue bill on its third reading.

Sundry amendments were offered and rejected. Among these was one offered by Mr. Hutchison to impose a tax of $1 upon dogs—exempting, however, one dog from taxation for each head of a family.

Mr. Hutchison asked the yeas and nays upon this amendment, and called upon all who were desirous of encouraging and protecting sheep-raising in the State to vote for the amendment. Mr. Cameron urged the adoption of the amendment. Messrs. Marler and Nicks opposed it. The amendment was rejected.

The bill passed its third reading and the House adjourned.

SENATE.

FRIDAY, March 2nd, 1866.

Prayer by the Rev. A. Smedes, D.D., of the Episcopal church.

BURGLARY.

Mr. Wilson introduced a resolution, instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the propriety of amending the law applicable to burglary.

LENGTH OF SPEECH.

The resolution introduced by Mr. Pitchford, limiting speeches to fifteen minutes, was adopted.

NORTH CAROLINA AND ATLANTIC AND NORTH CAROLINA RAILROADS.

Mr. Arendell's bill to consolidate the North Carolina and the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroads, came up as the unfinished business, the question being upon the amendment of Mr. Hall's, (reported yesterday,) to refer the question of consolidation to the individual stockholders.

Mr. Leitch of Robeson, was in favor of the amendment, and gave his views at length in opposition to the bill.

Mr. Cowles could not support the bill unless the amendment of Mr. Hall was accepted. Mr. Donoho moved to lay the bill on the table, and the motion prevailed: Yeas 20, Nays 20.

Those who voted in the affirmative are:

Messrs. Aycock, Berry, Bullock, Covington, Cowper, Donoho, Ferebee, Garner, Hall, Harris of Franklin, Howard, Jones of Columbus, Leitch of Robeson, McCleese, McKoy, McLean, Pitchford, Stanford, Whitford, Wiggins, Williams, Wilson and Winstead.

And the following voted in the negative:

Messrs. Arendell, Black, Blount, Boner, Boyd, Bynum, Carter, Cowles, Gash, Gorrell, Harris of Rutherford, Isbell, Jones of Wake, Keener, Latham, McEachern, Morgan, Shober, Snead and Tayloe.

NEGROES, &C.

The engrossed bill concerning negroes and persons of color or of mixed blood, was considered on its second reading, as the special order.

The bill was read by sections, and but little discussion was elicited until the 9th section was read;—this section gives the negro the right to testify in all controversies of the rights of person or property, and also in pleas of the State, when such persons are a party interested.

Mr. Carter moved to strike out the proviso "that this section shall not go into effect until jurisdiction in matters relating to freedmen shall be fully committed to the courts of this State."

Mr. Carter advocated the adoption of his amendment, and the passage of the bill at length and with great force.

Mr. Bynum sustained him in the amendment and in the passage of the bill.

Mr. Ferebee, with much force approved the amendment and gave notice he would at the proper time, move to strike out the section. Mr. McLean opposed the bill.

Mr. Howard would support the bill with the words desired to be stricken out, remaining, but should the amendment of Mr. Carter prevail, he would be forced to oppose the bill. The Senate refused to strike out. Yeas 18; nays 26.

The hour arriving the Senate adjourned.

7½ P. M.

DEFEAT OF THE NEGRO BILL.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill concerning Negroes, &c.

Mr. Ferebee moved to strike out the 9th section, (giving the negro the right to testify.)

The Senate refused to strike out. Yeas 19; nays 20.

The question then recurring upon the passage of the bill, it was rejected as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Arendell, Berry, Black, Boner, Boyd, Bynum, Carter, Donoho, Gash, Howard, Keener, Latham, McEachern, Shober, Stanford, Tayloe, Wilson and Winstead.

NAYS.—Messrs. Aycock, Blount, Bullock, Covington, Cowles, Cowper, Ferebee, Garner, Gorrell, Harris of Franklin, Harris of Rutherford, Jones of Columbus, Jones of Wake, Leitch of Robeson, McClure, McKoy, McLean, Morgan, Pitchford, Snead, Wiggins and Williams.—22.

DEPRECIATION OF CONFEDERATE CURRENCY.

Mr. Harris of Rutherford, bill to establish a scale of depreciation of Confederate currency was read the second time.

The question was upon the substitute of Mr. Howard to the substitute offered by Mr. Bynum.

Mr. Howard's substitute is as follows:

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That the several Courts of Pleas and Quarter Sessions (a majority of the Justices being present) shall at the first term after the ratification of this act, or at a subsequent term if not disposed of at the said first term, proceed to establish a scale of depreciation of Confederate currency for each month from the 1st day of September, A. D. 1861, to May 1st, 1865.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That at the same time the said Court shall adjust a schedule of prices of all articles of personal property of ordinary traffic in their respective counties, and also the value of labor, and that from time to time they shall add to said list as they may be requested to do by any citizen of the county.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That the said scale of depreciation and schedule of prices shall be held and taken to be the proper value of said currency, personal property or labor, in settling all matters of indebtedness in the respective counties.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted*, That the respective Courts may appoint a commission of three or more persons to make and report said scale and schedule, subject to their approval, should they deem said course advisable.

Mr. Howard's amendment was not adopted—yeas 14, nays 22.

Mr. Bynum's substitute was then adopted, and the bill as amended, passed its second reading.

WILMINGTON, CHARLOTTE & RUTHERFORD RAILROAD.

Mr. Harris', of Rutherford, bill to extend the charter of the W., C. & R. R. R., passed to its engrossment under a suspension of the rules.

FAYETTEVILLE.

Mr. McLean's bill for the relief of Fayetteville, passed its second reading. Proposes to loan to the town of Fayetteville $5,000.

When, 10 P. M., the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

FRIDAY, March 2rd, 1866.

Prayer by the Rev. Dr. Smedes, of the Episcopal church.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. Harper, for the Finance committee, a bill to authorise the public Treasurer to make special deposits.

By Mr. Hoke, a bill to raise a Sinking Fund.

By Mr. Hutchison, a bill to legalise the courts of Pleas and Quarter Sessions held by the Provisional Justices in the county of Mecklenburg.

By Mr. Blackmer, a bill to extend relief to Robert Christy and others.

By Mr. Blackmer, a resolution in favor of R. H. Bradley.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

A bill for the benefit of the Public Schools, introduced by Mr. Jenkins of Granville, was put on its third reading, and was amended by the substitution of a bill for the benefit of the Common Schools of the State, reported from the Committee on Education. [The substitute adopted, proposes to issue for the benefit of the schools $200,000 worth of certificates of indebtedness, yearly, for two years, redeemable in 6 per cent. bonds of the State, or in the National Currency.]

The question recurring on the passage of the bill as amended, Messrs. McAden, Dalby and Smith of Hertford, opposed the passage, and Messrs. Blackmer, Jenkins of Warren, Caldwell, McNair and Holderby addressed the House in its support.

Mr. Holderby said he did not intend to bore the House with a speech; he merely wished to call the attention of members to this fact, that at the close of the war of 1812, with Great Britain, the State of North Carolina issued Treasury notes in fractional parts of a dollar, amounting to the sum of $80,000; that $25,000 of these notes were vested in stock of the Bank of Cape Fear, which all knew, were as good as gold up to the commencement of the war through which we had just past—that the remainder of these notes were in circulation, and were equivalent to gold—that there was no constitutional provision *now* which did not exist *then*, against the issue and circulation of State Treasury notes—he should therefore support the bill now before the House.

Mr. Burton said in support of the bill, he had acted as Chairman of the Board of Superintendents of Common Schools for his county, and could testify that much good had been done by them—that many children had been taught to read and write at least in consequence of their aid, that would not have been without them, and hoped the bill would pass unless a better one was offered.

Mr. Moore of Martin, moved to amend the bill by striking out the provision authorizing the issue of certificates of indebtedness, and inserting instead a provision empowering the Literary Board to borrow money for the support of the Common Schools, hypotheticating stocks belonging to the Literary Fund to secure its payment. This amendment was rejected.

Mr. Smith of Hertford, offered a substitute abolishing the office of Treasurer of the Literary Fund, appropriating $50,000 annually for school purposes, and empowering the several County Courts to levy taxes in aid of schools.

Mr. Dalby moved to amend the amendment by substituting a bill, now before the Senate, abolishing the office of Superintendent of Common Schools, and suspending the schools.

The amendment to the amendment was rejected.

The amendment was also rejected, and the bill passed its second reading as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs. Allison, Ashworth, Baxter, Beasley, Black, Blackmer, Blythe, Burton, Caldwell, Cameron, Candler, Cox, Craige, Crawford, Davis of Carteret, Davis of Halifax, Dickey, Dunn, Faison, Ferrell, Foster, Gaines, Garland, Gidney, Hamilton, Hodnett, Holderby, Houston, Jenkins of Granville, Jenkins of Warren, Jones, Joyner, Judkins, Kenan, Kinney, Lee of Gates, Logan, Marler, Matthews, McGuire, McIntosh, McNair, Mott, Nicks, Newsum, Page, Palmer, Potter, Shaw, Smith of Guilford, Stilley, Teague, Thigpen, Waugh, Williams, Wilson, York.—57.

NAYS—Messrs. Arrington, Barnett, Blair, Bonner, Bryson, Campbell, Carson, Chadwick, Cowan, Dalby, Dargan, Everett, Fairploth of Wayne, Farrow, Flythe, Furr, Harrington, Harper, Hawes, Hoke, Holmes, Hutchinson, Jenkins of Gaston, Leigh of Tyrrell, Lucas, Luke, Lyon, McAden, McDonald, McEachern, Melson, Moore of Alamance, Moore of Chatham, Moore of Martin, Murrrill, Niven, Rosebro, Simmons, Smith of Columbus, Smith of Hertford, Scoggin, Thompson, Trull, Webb, Wheeler, Whitley, Yellowly.—47.

The following bills and resolutions passed third reading, viz: a bill to authorize the sale of a lot to the city of Raleigh for a burial ground; a bill to legalize the Courts of Pleas and Quarter Sessions held by the provisional Justices in the county of Mecklenburg; resolutions in reference to sketches of lower North Carolina; resolution to repair the State House; a bill to authorize the sale of the Roanoke Valley Railroad; a bill to reduce the bonds of Sheriffs and other officers; a bill to require a deposite of securities to be made by foreign insurance companies doing business in the State, and a bill to incorporate the Rock Island Manufacturing Company.

Mr. Moore of Martin, by leave, introduced a bill to amend the charter of the Williamston and Tarboro' Railroad Co.

Mr. McNair, a resolution in favor of Theo. N. Ramsay.

Mr. Niven, a resolution in favor of Daniel W. Chambers. Passed its several readings under a suspension of the rules.

Sundry unimportant bills were laid on the table under adverse reports from committees to which they had been respectively referred, and the House adjourned until 10 o'clock A. M. to-morrow.

SENATE.

SATURDAY, March 3, 1866.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Hudson, of the Methodist Church.

ANNUITY TO CERTAIN DISABLED SOLDIERS.

Mr. Winstead introduced a resolution in favor of John True, of Person county. The resolution provides for one hundred dollars per annum be paid to this man, (he having lost *both* arms at Bristoe Station.)

The resolution elicited much discussion—Messrs. Winstead and Donoho favored the passage of the resolution, regarding persons thus helpless, should properly be the charge of the State.

The resolution was amended to include Wade Lindsey, of Yadkin county, and fifty dollars per annum to W. E. Hamilton, of Wake county, and passed to its engrossment.

NEGRO TESTIMONY BILL AGAIN.

Mr. McKoy moved to reconsider the vote by which the Senate rejected the bill concerning negroes and persons of mixed blood, and the motion prevailed.

Mr. Howard moved to make it the special order for 7½ P. M., Tuesday night, and the motion was not adopted.—Yeas 19; nays 19—the Speaker voted in the negative.

The question then being on the passage of the bill its second reading, was put and decided in the affirmative.—Mr. Carter called the yeas and nays.

YEAS—Messrs. Arendell, Aycock, Berry, Black, Blount, Boner, Boyd, Bynum, Carter, Coward, Donoho, Gash, Hall, Howard, Isbell, Keener, Latham, McEachern, McKoy, Shober, Stanford, Tayloe, Whitford, Wilson and Winstead—25.

NAYS—Messrs. Bullock, Cowles, Cowper, Ferebee, Garner, Gorrell, Harris of Franklin, Harris

Tobacco---Important to Manufacturers and Shippers.

The following is important to manufacturers of tobacco:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
Washington, February 26, 1866.

By order of the Secretary of the Treasury, dated February 2, 1863, (Special No. 31,) it is provided that on and after March 1, 1866, all southern manufacture in the possession of the manufacturer, shall be held subject to the present rates of duty no exception being made in any case on account of the date of manufacture.

The reasons assigned for this order are, that abundant opportunities have been given manufacturers to dispose of the goods on hand at the time of the establishment of collection districts, and that the privileges granted under the circular of September 14, 1865—intended for the relief of manufacturers from the duties which, under the circumstances, might bear hardly upon them—were nevertheless inconsistent with the general provisions of law, adverse to the interests of manufacturers who are paying the current rates of duty, and susceptible of very great abuse. The effect of this order is to place all manufactures and productions which were in the possession of the manufacturer or producer on the 1st of March, 1866, on which no duty, or the duty to which they were held liable under the circulars of June 21 and September 14, 1865, had been paid, on same footing as like manufactures and products were placed by the act of June 30, 1864, and to make them liable to the current rates of duty when sold, or consumed, or used, or removed from the place of manufacture.

1. Tobacco owned by the manufacturer on the first day of March, 1866, and not in bond, although not inspected, branded and a tax having been paid thereon before the first day of March, 1866, will not be exempt from additional tax under order of February 2d.

2. Tobacco which has been shipped by the manufacturer in the States lately in insurrection, in bond, will not be held liable to any additional duty to that conditioned in the transportation bond.

3. Tobacco in the hands of a purchaser, (the tax on which it was liable either within or without the "insurrectionary States" having been paid,) and bearing the proper inspection marks, will not be held liable to any additional tax after the first of March.

4. Tobacco in the hands of a purchaser within the "insurrectionary States," and made prior to the establishment of a collection district, and purchased prior to March, 1866, will not be held liable to tax unless transported beyond the limits of such States.

5. Tobacco owned by a purchaser and shipped in bond will not after the first of March, be held liable to any additional tax to that conditioned in the transportation bond. In this respect the manufacturer and the purchaser, having shipped tobacco in bond, will be regarded alike, and subject to pay only the duty named in the bond.

6. Parties who hold tobacco which they manufactured themselves are to be regarded as the manufacturers, though they may not now be engaged in the business of manufacturing.

7. Tobacco in the hands of a manufacturer, made prior to the establishment of a collection district, or subsequent thereto, must, before the same is used or removed for consumption, be inspected and marked with the date of the inspection and the name of the inspector. When such tobacco is sold, consumed, or removed for consumption or sale, or removed from the place of manufacture, (unless removed to a bonded warehouse or shipped in bond,) the tax accrues thereon, and on and after the first day of March, 1866, the tax on all such tobacco will be assessed and collected according to the rates of duty imposed by the excise law now in force, or which may hereafter be in force, at the time of sale, removal, &c.

8. The same rules substantially apply to all other manufactures and products, except cotton and spirits of turpentine, as are herein given concerning the taxation of tobacco.

E. A. ROLLINS,
Commissioner.

Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.

From Washington.

The friends of the President on the Concurrent Resolution—General Steadman—The delay in the Semmes Trial, &c.

WASHINGTON, March 3, 1866.

The friends of the President in the Senate who voted to sustain his veto of the Freedmen's Bureau bill were found true and consistent yesterday when the veto was taken on the concurrent resolution, the purport of which is to deprive the Southern States of their proper representation until the majority party shall decide them in a fit condition to become States of this Union, or until they send individuals to Congress who are willing to be preached to by Sumner and whipped by Stevens, which will be regarded as evidence of true and unadulterated loyalty. This resolution, hatched into life on the day after the President made his great speech announcing to the people of the country his stern determination not to wander a single iota from the line of policy he has marked out for his guidance in re-establishing the constitutional relations of all the States, was intended, among other things, to deprive the Executive of the veto power on a question now of more importance than any other, and its passage will in no instance tend towards lessening the breach there is so settled a purpose among many of the Republicans to heal if possible; and the President regards it in just exactly its proper light—a hit at the cardinal point of the policy of restoration.

Gen. Steadman, whose name has been so prominently before the country in connection with the office of Secretary of War, yet remains in Washington. He was once on the point of leaving, since his arrival a few days since, but remained in accordance with a request of the President.

The hitch in the trial of Capt. Semmes occasions considerable speculation. It is hard to understand why it is not commenced, particularly as it is understood, and as has been stated in a previous letter of your correspondent, that orders were given by the President for an appointment of a Board, to consist of army and navy officers, the latter predominating in number. As the Judge Advocate has been very industrious in completing his arrangements, it is difficult to state why matters have not been brought to some conclusion ere this.

Interesting statements have been made with regard to the coin removed from the banking-houses of Richmond when that place was evacuated by the Confederate army. What part of it escaped plunder—about one hundred thousand dollars—will be restored to the claimants by the United States authorities as soon as the necessary proofs of identity are furnished.

It is mentioned that the State of Tennessee is to be admitted into the Union—which she has never, according to the Executive doctrine, been out of—under certain *conditions*: in requiring which, the purpose is not to allow any detraction from Radical dignity in the last great act of condescension. What these conditions are, I have not been informed, further than that there *will* be an attempt to impose them as the price of her admission.

TIMON.

THE FENIANS.—Great excitement prevailed among the Irish population of the city yesterday, regarding the Fenian news from the fatherland. It is generally regarded by them as morally certain that the war is now raging in Ireland. There is an immense sale of the Fenian bonds, and new circles are starting up rapidly. The Sweeney movement is, it is said, to operate as a flank, while the other branch of the Brotherhood takes the enemy in front. Both divisions are understood to be acting in concert. The present struggle is looked upon by Irishmen as the final fight for their disenthralment. Meetings were held in various portions of this city and the surrounding cities last night, at which great enthusiasm and a determination to be prompt in aiding the battle for Irish nationality were manifested. Calls have been issued for immense Fenian demonstrations at Jones' Wood on to-morrow and at the Cooper Institute on next Friday evening.

Throughout the country the Fenians are swayed by the same feelings which move their brothers in the metropolis, and our telegraphic despatches show that energetic measures are being concerted by the Order in all the principal cities and towns.

New York Herald.

A Conversation Between Gov. Cox, of Ohio, and the President.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.

The following important letter was read to-night by Gov. Cox, of Ohio, to the Union Representatives in Congress from that State:

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 26, 1866.

GEN. GEORGE B. WRIGHT, *Chairman of the Union Central Committee, Columbus, Ohio:*

Dear Sir—On Saturday last I had the honor of an interview with the President, which I regarded as of sufficient interest and importance to make it proper that I should reduce to writing my remembrance of his statements whilst they were fresh in my memory, since he seemed to me in a perfectly free and unpremeditated conversation, to exhibit with peculiar clearness, the processes of his own mind in reaching some of his opinions, and to express them with such manifest candor and entire freedom personal from feeling, that I could not but think that if he would consent to it, good might be done by making his statements public. Accordingly I again waited upon him the morning to make known what I had done, and to ask his verification of the truth of my report, and his consent to make the same known to the country. Although he was entirely unaware of my purpose to reduce his remarks to writing, and I myself had no such intention when I first called upon him, he most frankly gave his consent, and assented to the accuracy of my report, which is as follows:

He said he had no thought which he was not willing to own. That his policy had simply aimed at the earliest possible restoration of peace on the basis of loyalty. No Congressional policy had ever been adopted, and therefore when he entered upon the duties of his office he was obliged to adopt one of his own. He had in some sense inherited that of Mr. Lincoln, with which he thought he agreed, and that was substantially the one which he has carried out. Congress had no just ground of complaint that he had done so, for they had not seen fit to declare their views or adopt any measures embodying what would be called a policy of restoration. He was satisfied that no long continuance of military government could be tolerated. That the whole country would properly demand the restoration of a truly civil government, and not to give it to the lately rebellious States would be an admission of the failure of the administration, and of the party which had carried through the war, to prove themselve equal to the exigency, now that the work of destruction was over and that of rebuilding had begun. Military government alone would not pacify the South. At the end of a long period of such government we would be no nearer, and probably not so near, the end as now, and would have the same work to do. Hence, there is a real necessity of adopting a policy which should restore our government fully, just as soon as the rebellion should be thoroughly ended, and those conditions accepted by the South which were to be regarded as absolutely necessary to the peace of the country.

One central idea had controlled him in the whole matter, and this was that the proper system of pacification should be one which tended everywhere to stimulate the loyalty of the people of the South themselves, and make it the spring of loyal conduct and proper legislation, rather than to impose upon them laws and conditions by direct external force. Thus, in the case of the feedmen's bureau he was not against the idea of the bureau in toto, for he had used it and was still using it.—It might continue for a period of more than a year yet. He had contemplated that either by proclamation of his own, or by some action of Congress, a condition of peace, the technical end of the rebellion, would probably be declared at some period perhaps not very remote, and, as he understood the present law, the bureau might continue in a year from that time. Meanwhile, he could say to the South: "It depends upon yourselves to say whether the Bureau shall be discontinued at an earlier day, for I will put an end to it just as soon as you, by proper action for the protection of the freedman, make it unnecessary."

Thus, said he, the hope of getting rid of the institution stimulates them to do what is right whilst they are not discouraged by the idea that there is no hope of an end to what they regard as a sort of military government. If, on the other hand, the bureau were to be made a permanent thing, by legislation, which, on its face, appears part of the fixed law of the land, all of the objections he had urged in his message applied in full force to it, and instead of encouraging the South to loyalty, you tend to drive them to desperation and make their hatred of the government inveterate. The same principle of stimulating loyalty was shown in the manner in which he had martial law over them. Whenever they should show so peaceful and law-abiding a condition of their community that martial law was not needed, it should be removed. Their own conduct would thus determine the matter, and the desire and interest of all the best people increased to put down disturbances and outbreaks, to protect men and obey the laws, because by so doing they would hasten the withdrawal of the direct interference of the military arm in their affairs. In precisely the same way and under the influence of the same idea he had acted in regard to civil affairs generally in that section regarding it as necessary and proper to impose upon the rebellious States conditions which would guarantee the safety of the country, and regarding the then existing affairs of the local governments as having disqualified themselves by their treason for continuance in power; he deposed them and established Provisional Governments. Then he asked himself what conditions ought to be demanded of them, and how their disposition to accept them in good faith might be stimulated. The conditions, viz:—The amendment of State constitutions, excluding slavery, the acceptance of the same amendment of the constitution: the repudiation of the rebel debt, and the admission of the freedmen to various rights, &c., everybody is familiar with. To stimulate them to accept these conditions, being such as using his best judgment, and in the absence of any Congressional plan, he thought the nearest right of any he could frame, he engaged that, on their acceptance with evidence of good faith, he would permit them to organize their State governments, elect Legislatures, &c., and so far as Executive acts could do so, would restore them to their position in the Union of the States.

They had so far accepted his conditions that he did not regard the experiment a failure, but a success: He had accordingly reorganized the Postoffice Department everywhere among them, had reopened trade and removed restrictions thereon through the Treasury Department, and in like manner in all the Executive Departments recognized them as States in the Union, only keeping enough of a military hold to protect the freedmen, as he had before stated, and to induce them to do something more thorough in that direction.

Now but one thing remained in which these States did not exercise the full rights of States, and that is representation in Congress. In this he had advised that the same principle of stimulating loyalty be applied as with other respects which he had named. He would admit only such representatives as are, in fact, loyal men. Giving satisfactory evidence of this whenever a State or District sent a loyal man, properly elected, and qualified, he would think it right to admit him, the same as from any other State, and he would admit none but such loyal men, so that other States or districts might thus be induced to elect and send similiar men.

When they had done all this their representation would be full and the work would be done. Such was his plan. He did not ask to be the judge of the elections and qualifications of members of Congress or of their loyalty. Congress was its own judge, and he had no dream of interfering with its constitutional right. But he felt like urging upon them and upon the country that this mode of finishing the work so nearly completed in other respects was the only feasible one which had been presented, and that it was impossible to ignore the fact that the States were exercising their rights and enjoying their privileges withiu the Union, were, in short, restored in all other respects, and that it is too late to question the fundamental right of representation.

I then remarked to him (the President) that I had heard it suggested that legislation could properly be made by Congress, purely civil in its character, providing for the protection of the freedmen by the United States courts of inferior jurisdiction, in all cases where the States did not do so themselves.

He replied that such an idea would run exactly parallel to his plan, but he had not thought it yet time to fix his own ideas of the precise mode of accomplishing this end, because we had a margin of time, lasting till after the next session of Congress, during which the present freedmen's bureau could continue in operation; if, before that time, the Southern States should recognise the necessity of passing proper laws themselves, and providing a proper system of protection for the freedmen, nothing further on our part would be necessary. If they did not do what they ought, there would then be time enough to elaborate a plan.

He then referred briefly to the fact that men who have been disloyal were rejoicing over his veto message, saying that if these men, in good faith, adopt the views of policy he had himself acted upon, and which he had so fully elaborated in his annual message, and explained to me, the country surely could have no cause for sorrow in that. If disloyal men and rebels everywhere, north and south, should cordially give in their adherence to the conditions of restoration he had uniformly insisted upon, he thought that was precisely the kind of pacification loyal men everywhere would rejoice in. The more they were committed to such a course, the better. He would like it, for if they were not sincere, they would at least diminish their power of dangerous opposition in future. His whole heart was with the body of the true men who had carried the country through the war, and he earnestly desired to maintain a cordial and perfect understanding with them.—This sentiment and purpose he regarded as entirely consistent with determined opposition to the abstraction policy of those extremists who, as he believed, would keep the country in chaos till absolute ruin might come upon us.

Such, my dear sir, is the conversational statements of the President on this important matter, and if you could meet his straightforward, honest look, and hear the hearty tones of his voice as I did, I am well assured that you would believe with me that although he may not receive personal assaults with the equanimity and forbearance Mr. Lincoln used to show, there is no need to fear that Andrew Johnson is not hearty and sincere in his adhesion to the principles upon which he was elected. Very truly, yours, J. D. COX.

President Johnson and his Enemies.

The *National Intelligencer* declares that even among men of high official station, there exists a project for putting the President out of way by impeachment. Section 4, Article 2, of the Constitution, provides that the "President, Vice-President, and all civil officers of the United States, shall be removed from office on impeachment for and conviction of treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors." Section 5, Article 1, declares that the House of Representatives shall have sole power of impeachment, and section 6, of same article, that "the Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose, they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside; and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present."—Section 7, declares that judgment in case of impeachment shall not extend farther than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold any office under the United States. Section 6, of Article 2, provides that in case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the duties of his office, the same shall devolve on the Vice-President: and that Congress may by law provide for the case of removal, death, &c., both of the President and Vice-President, declaring what officer shall then act as President: and said officer shall act accordingly, until the disability shall be removed or a President shall be elected.

If the House of Representatives has the nerve, it has unquestionably the power to impeach the President. It must be, however, for treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors. Which of these has Andrew Johnson committed? We could scarcely believe, except upon the grave authority of the *National Intelligencer*, that a single member of the House of Representatives could be found mad enough to allege against the President of the United States any of the crimes which the Constitution specifies as furnishing grounds for impeachment. Unless it is treason, or a high crime and misdemeanor, to veto an act of Congress, and sustain that veto with arguments that which Radicals of that body are unable to answer, we cannot conceive how the enemies of Andrew Johnson can so much as initiate a constitutional process for his trial. Still less is it possible to understand how they can anticipate the success of an impeachment, when two-thirds of the Senate cannot be brought even to overthrow his veto.

The President, in his 22d of February speech, intimates that even the desperate and infernal means of assassination has been contemplated by some of his enemies to remove him out of the way. The brutal ferocity of temper exhibited by some of his assailants in the newspaper press, would warrant the conclusion that passions are excited which might lead to such a terrible catastrophe. What a fearful emphasis does such a state of facts impart to the words of Washington's Farewell Address, when he said: "Let me warn you, in the most solemn manner, against the baneful effects of the spirit of party generally. This spirit, unfortunately, is inseparable from our nature, having its roots in the strongest passions of the human mind. It exists under different shapes in all governments, but in those of the popular form it is seen in the greatest rankness, and is truly their worst enemy. The alternate domination of one faction over another, sharpened by the spirit of revenge, naturally to party dissensions, which, in different ages and countries, has perpetrated the most horrid enormities, is itself a frightful despotism. But this leads, at length, to a more formal and permanent despotism."

There is, indeed, an "earthquake" heaving, not only under the Capitol, but under the whole temple of Republican Government, if party passion shall not be checked and restrained.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

Ireland in Rebellion.

The news from Europe by the Asia brings the remarkable, though perhaps not quite unexpected fact, that a third part of the British empire is in a state of revolution. The writ of habeas corpus has been suspended all over Ireland by an act of both Houses of Parliament, hastily passed, and as speedily signed by the Queen at eleven o'clock the same night. This cannot be regarded in any other light than a voluntary declaration by the government that Ireland is engaged in a rebellion which cannot be suppressed by the agency of civil law, and that the government is compelled to resort to military force in order to keep that portion of the United Kingdom in unwilling subjection. This is an admission which strong governments are not accustomed to make. Indeed, it is the last thing any government would be likely to do except in a very serious emergency. Therefore we are bound to accept the fact that Ireland is at the present moment in rebellion. The Lord Lieutenant, it appears, declared that he would not be responsible for the consequences which he foresaw as the result of the widespread Fenian conspiracy unless the habeas corpus act was suspended. It appears, furthermore, that the first movement of the authorities after the suspension of the writ was to arrest and imprison a number of officers who lately served in the American army during the war, now sojourning in Ireland, along with hundreds of others, supposed to be connected with Fenianism. The London *Times* declares that the special object of this action is to secure the persons of these American citizens.

MAGNIFICENT GIFT TO GRANT.—A number of the leading citizens of New York, representatives of its wealth and commercial influence, have presented Lt. Gen. Grant with a purse containing $100,000. Among the principal subscribers we may mention A. T. Stewart, Wm. B. Astor, Commodore Vanderbilt, J. B. Lanier, L. W. Jerome and others. Thirty thousand dollars of the amount was used to discharge the mortgage on the General's house in Washington city, the balance, seventy thousand dollars, being invested in five-twenties.

THE NAIL STRUCK ON THE HEAD.—It is reported that Commodore Vanderbilt, being called on a few evenings since, gave the following sentiment: "*The health of the President of the United States:* Some say his recent speech is vulgar, I say it is *just.*"

Forney is doing his best to convince his readers that he is not a "dead duck," but only a live goose. He evidently don't like being made game of.—*New York World.*

THE LATEST NEWS
BY TELEGRAPH.

North Carolina Legislature.

RALEIGH, March 6.

Hon. Thos. Settle, Speaker of the Senate, resigned today to accept the Solicitorship to which the Legislature had elected him

The Senate balloted all day for Speaker, without any result. Mr. Winstead and Mr. Ferebee were the candidates. The vote stood for Mr. Winstead 22: Mr. Ferebee 20.

Mr. Ferebee entered his protest against the passage of the second clause of the constitutional amendment. He said a telegram had been received by Governor Worth from President Johnson, saying that the freedmen's code bill ought to pass without the proviso declaring that it shall not go into effect until the bureau is removed.

RALEIGH, N. C., March 7, 1866.

Mr. Winstead, of Person County, was elected Speaker of the Senate last night, to fill the place of Hon. Thos. Settle, resigned.

Congress.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 6.

SENATE.—The constitutional amendment was discussed.

In the House a report was made from the committee on reconstruction, embracing voluminous testimony—the witnesses testifying as to the presumed disloyalty of the people of the South.

The army appropriation bill was passed, with an amendment disallowing pay to any cadet appointed since January 1, 1866.

From New Orleans---Fenian Display.

NEW ORLEANS, March 6.

The Fenian display yesterday was the finest ever held in this city. The day passed off pleasantly, excepting the temporary arrest by the military of a band for playing Southern airs.

From the Rio Grande.

Brownsville dates to the 28th ult., have been received.

Maj. Gen. Getty has assumed command of the Rio Grande district *vice* Col. Brown.

Military matters were quiet.

Reports say that murders and robberies in the Rio Grande district continue.

An Act to Provide for the Collection of the Taxes of 1865 in Counties where no Sheriff or other Officer was Qualified under the Revenue Ordinance of the Covention.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by authority of the same, That in those Counties, where, from any cause, no collecting officer was qualified under section twenty-three of the Ordinance of the Convention, entitled "An Ordinance to provide revenue for the year 1865," the present Sheriffs of said counties shall be charged with the collection of the taxes of said Ordinance imposed, and shall have the powers and duties in said Ordinance granted and imposed on the Provisional Sheriffs who were qualified thereunder.

Be it further enacted, That returns of said collections shall be made under the rules and regulations prescribed in said Ordinance to the Public Treasurer at such time as may be prescribed for the next regular return of taxes.

And be it further enacted, That this act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

Ratified March 1st, 1866.

S. F. PHILLIPS, S. H. C.
THOMAS SETTLE, S. S.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original on file in this office.

R. W. BEST,
Secretary of State.

GOOD ADVICE FROM THE RIGHT QUARTER.—The New York *Commercial Advertiser*, a thoroughgoing Union and Republican paper, expresses warm disapproval of the undignified terms in which the Radical press deal with the President's veto message. The *Commercial* says:

"Not satisfied with open charges of a disgraceful nature, they deal largely in innuendo, which they cannot and dare not back up by proof. There was no real reason for any conflict between the President and the majority in Congress. If his arguments are weak, let them be answered. If he vetoes a law which he cannot approve, let them frame a law to which he will assent. But in no event, for the honor and credit of the country, and for their own self-respect, should they indulge in the coarse and unseemly vituperation which characterize them. This is a day when calm and dispassionate statesmanship is required, and when the terrible evils of war are to be corrected. War is so utterly wicked that it leaves only evil in its trail, and it is far more difficult to find the way out of the meshes in which hostilities involve a State, than it is to conduct the measures of a war policy. A few days of reflection has given time for passion to cool, and the duty of the present hour should suggest to the representatives of the people the necessity of engaging heartily and honestly in the work of restoration. If party could be forgotten, there would be immediate hope. Must we forever have the measures of legislation dependent upon the necessities of mere party politics?"

COMMERCIAL.

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current.

☞ It should be understood that our quotations generally represent the wholesale price. In filling small orders, higher rates have to be paid.

BLEESWAX, ₱ lb	35	@	37
BEEF CATTLE, ₱ 100 lbs.	12 00	@	15 00
BRICKS, ₱ M.	18 00	@	25 00
BARRELS, Spirits Turp., each.			
2nd hand	3 00	@	4 00
New	4 50	@	5 00
CANDLES, ₱ lb.			
Tallow	20	@	25
Adamantine	25	@	32
Sperm	50	@	55
COFFEE, ₱ lb.			
Java	42½	@	45
Laguayra	37	@	38
Rio	30	@	32
St. Domingo	26	@	28
COTTON, ₱ lb.			
Ord to Mid'g	32	@	35
Strict Mid'g	00	@	35
Good Mid'g	00	@	36
COTTON BAGGING,			
Gunny, ₱ yard	30	@	32
Dundee	28	@	30
Rope, ₱ lb	20	@	21
CORN MEAL, ₱ bushel	1 35	@	1 40
DOMESTICS,			
Sheeting, ₱ yd	30	@	32
Yarn, ₱ lb	3 25	@	3 50
FEATHERS, ₱ lb	70	@	75
FISH, ₱ bbl.,			
Mullets	0 00	@	12 00
Mac'l, No. 1	00 00	@	20 00
Mac'l, No. 2	17 00	@	00 00
Mac'l, No. 3	14 00	@	15 00
Her'gs, East.	0 00	@	5 00
Dry Cod, ₱ lb.	8	@	9
FLOUR, ₱ bbl.,			
Family	11 25	@	13 00
Superfine	9 50	@	10 50
Fine	8 25	@	8 50
GLUE, ₱ lb.	18	@	25
GUNNY BAGS	35	@	40
GUANO, Peruvian,			
Per ton	110 00	@	115 00
LAND PLASTER, ₱ ton			00 00
GRAIN, ₱ bushel,			
Corn	0 87½	@	90
Oats	65	@	70
Peas, Cow	1 00	@	1 05
Rice, rough	2 50	@	3 00
Rice, E. I., ₱ lb	10	@	11
Carolina	11½	@	15
HIDES, ₱ lb.,			
Green	4½	@	5
Dry	10	@	15
HAY, ₱ 100 lbs.,			
Eastern	1 40	@	1 45
North River	1 30	@	1 35
IRON, ₱ lb.,			
English, ass'd	0	@	00
American, ref	0	@	00
American, sheer	0	@	00
Swede	0	@	00
LIME, ₱ bbl.	0 00	@	0 00
from store	2 00	@	2 25
LUMBER, ₱ M., (River.)			
Ft'r Boards	30 00	@	35 00
Wide do	20 00	@	25 00
Scantling	20 00	@	25 00
LIQUORS, ₱ gal., (domestic,)			
Whiskey,			
Bourbon	2 25	@	5 00
N. E. Rum	3 00	@	4 00
Gin	4 00	@	7 00
Brandy	4 00	@	9 00
MOLASSES, ₱ gallon,			
Cuba	50	@	60
Syrup	75	@	1 25
NAVAL STORES, Turpentine ₱ 280 lbs.,			
New Virgin	0 00	@	0 00
Yellow dip	0 00	@	4 00
Hard	0 00	@	2 00
Tar, ₱ bbl	0 00	@	1 80
Tar, in order	0 00	@	2 50
Pitch, do	0 00	@	5 00
Rosin, pale	0 00	@	0 00
do No. 1	6 00	@	9 00
do No. 2	3 75	@	5 00
do No. 3	2 25	@	3 00
Spirits Turpentine, ₱ gal	50	@	52½
NAILS, ₱ lb.,			
Cut	0	@	9
Wrought	00	@	00
OILS, ₱ gallon,			
Sperm	0 00	@	3 00
Linseed	2 00	@	2 25
Machinery	2 00	@	2 50
PEA NUTS, ₱ bushel	2 00	@	2 40
POTATOES, ₱ bush.,			
Sweet	1 75	@	2 00
Irish, ₱ bbl	5 00	@	5 50
PROVISIONS, ₱ lb.,			
N. C. Bacon,			
Hams	21	@	22
Middlings	20	@	
Shoulders	19	@	
Hog round	19	@	20
Western Bacon,			
Middlings	18	@	18½
Shoulders	16	@	17
Lard	18	@	20
Butter	40	@	50
Cheese	23	@	24
PORK, Northern, ₱ lb.,			
City Mess	32 00	@	34 00
Clear Mess	00 00	@	00 00
Rump	25 00	@	26 00
Beef, Mess	00 00	@	00 00
SALT,			
Alum, ₱ bush	0 50	@	60
Liverpool, ₱ sack, ground,			
cargo	1 50	@	1 75
from store	2 25	@	2 50
SUGAR, ₱ lb.,			
Porto Rico	16	@	16½
Muscovado	16½	@	18
L'f and crush'd	22	@	23
C. Yellow	17	@	17½
Granulated	00	@	22
SOAP, ₱ lb	10	@	15
SHINGLES, ₱ M.,			
Contract	6 00	@	7 00
Common	3 00	@	3 50
STAVES, ₱ M.,			
W. O. bbl	00 00	@	00 00
R. O. hhd	00 00	@	30 00
Ash head'g	0 00	@	00 00
TIMBER, ₱ M.,			
Shipping	18 00	@	20 00
Mill, prime	13 00	@	15 00
Mill Fair	10 50	@	11 00
Mill, inferior to ordinary	7 50	@	10 00
TALLOW, ₱ lb	0	@	13
TOBACCO, ₱ lb.,			
Navy	25	@	35
Medium	30	@	40
Fine	00	@	60
WOOL, ₱ lb	00	@	0 00

REVIEW OF THE WILMINGTON MARKETS
For the week ending Wednesday, March 7, 1866.

TURPENTINE—During the week just ended there has been a fair enquiry for this article for shipping purposes, and the market has ruled firm at former quotation. The arrivals for the week have been exceedingly light, the sales footing up only 360 bbls. at $4 for yellow dip, ₱ 280 lbs.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Since our review of Thursday last the market has exhibited rather more firmness, and the price has advanced 1 @ 2 cents on quotations of that day; owing, however, to the small quantity offering on market the transactions for the week have been confined to small parcels. There is some enquiry from buyers for white, but little or none on market, and 52 @ 53½ cents is readily obtained. We quote sales as follows:

Thursday	42 bbls. at	45 @ 46	cents	for	colored.
do	24	"	51	"	white.
Monday	21	"	50 @ 51	"	"
Tuesday	40	"	52	"	" and
Wednesday	40	"	48 @ 49	"	colored.
		"	52½	"	white and
		"	50	"	colored.

ROSIN.—The market for the Common article remains about the same as noted in our last review. There has been some enquiry for *strained* Common, but only small lots have been offering on market, which have found sale at $2 75 to $3, according to size of bbls. Inferior or "re-surrected" rules inactive, and is difficult of sale even at our lowest quotations. The transactions for the week reach 2,007 bbls. at $2 25, $2 37½ @ $2 50 for inferior qualities, and $2 62½, $2 75 @ $3 for strained, as to size of bbls. In Nos. 1 and 2 no transactions have been reported, and quotations in table are merely nominal

TAR—Ruled steady at last Thursday's quotation ($1 75) up to Monday, when there was a better demand, and the price advanced 5 cents, $1 80 being obtained. The receipts have been moderate, and the sales foot up 1,013 bbls. at $1 75 to $1 80 ₱ bbl.—the market closing firm at $1 80.

BEESWAX—Is wanted at 35 a 37 cents ₱ lb.

BEEF CATTLE.—Scarcely any beeves have been brought to market for some weeks past, and in consequence the supply in butchers' hands has become nearly used up.—There is an active enquiry, and *good* quality sells readily. We quote on the hoof at 12½ a 15 cents ₱ lb. net.

BARRELS.—Empty Spirits Turpentine barrels are in heavy supply, and there is little or no demand. We quote only occasional small sales at $3 to $3 75 for second hand, and $4 to $4 75 each for new, as in quality.

COTTON.—Since our review of Thursday last the advices from abroad have proved unfavorable, and the market here has been in a drooping condition. At the time of making up our report buyers show but little disposition to operate, and holders do not press the market fearing that a further decline in prices may take place; there is, however, very little arriving, and the quantity offering sale is quite small. The sales for the week have been confined to small lots (in all only 39 bales) at 30 @ 32 cents for ordinary, 32 @ 33 cents for low middling, 34 @ 35 cents for middling, and 36 cents for good middling—the market closing quiet at 34 @ 35 cents for middling.

CORN MEAL.—Is in fair stock at present, and there is merely a retail demand. We quote at $1 35 @ $1 40 ₱ bushel.

EGGS.—Sell from carts at 25 cents ₱ dozen.

FEATHERS.—Are wanted, and market bare. We quote at 70 @ 80 cents ₱ lb.

FLOUR.—Several parcels have been received since our last, and the market is at present rather better supplied; there is, however, no change to report in prices. A fair demand exists, and we quote sales of northern brands from store at prices ranging within quotations in table, as in quantity and quality.

GRAIN.—The CORN market has ruled exceedingly dull since our last review owing to the large receipts, and prices are somewhat lower. The supply in dealers' hands is quite heavy, and there is no disposition to operate further at present; in consequence several parcels remain on market in first hands. The sales for the week are as follows: 1,300 bushels from Hyde County at 87½ cents; 2,100 do. do., in lots, at 90 cents; and 1,400 do. from Perquimans, on private terms—supposed at 95 cents ₱ bushel—the market closing dull at 87½ @ 90 cents.——OATS.—The market continues to be very well supplied with this article, and the demand is principally for small lots in the retail way. We quote cargo price at 60 @ 65 cents, and from store at 75 @ 80 cents ₱ bushel.——PEAS.—Continue in fair supply, and only a retail demand exists. We quote Cow at $1 @ $1 05 by the quantity, and $1 15 @ $1 20 ₱ bushel at retail.——RICE.—One or two small lots of clean have been received, and gone into store; stock very light. We quote Carolina at 14½ @ 15 cents, and East India at 10 @ 11 cents ₱ lb by the cask.

GUANO, &c.—Is in moderate supply, and sells from store at the following quotations: Peruvian Guano, $110 t $115; Pacific do., $85; E. F. Coe's Superphosphate of Lime, $65 ₱ ton.

HAY—The market continues to be poorly supplied, and we notice an active demand from dealers. One small lot of Northern was sold from wharf on Tuesday at $1 30 ₱ 100 lbs.

LIME—Is in fair supply, and sells slowly from store at $2@$2 25 ₱ cask.

MOLASSES—Has been in rather better enquiry during the week, and we quote sales from wharf of former arrivals of Cuba at 50 cents ₱ gallon for single hhds.; by the quantity it can be bought at a less price.

PEA NUTS.—Only scattering lots are now being brought to market, and we quote from carts at $2@$2 40 ₱ bushel.

POTATOES.—Irish have been in active request throughout the week, and the market is almost bare. A few small lots have been received, and we quote sales at $5@$6 ₱ bbl. Sweet sell from carts at $1 75@$2 ₱ bbl.

PROVISIONS.—In the BACON market we have no change of importance to report for the week just ended as regards prices. There is very little N. C. cured coming in at present, but we notice a moderate supply in dealers hands, and quote several small sales at 19@20 cents for hog round, and 21@22 cents ₱ lb for hams. Western is in moderate stock, and continues dull of sale at 16½@17 cents for shoulders, and 18@18½ cents ₱ lb for sides.—— LARD.—The market is very well supplied, and we notice only a light demand. We quote sales during the week at 18@20 cents ₱ lb for N. C.—— PORK.—Northern is in moderate stock, and only a retail business doing at quotations in table.

POULTRY.—Chickens 30@15 cents for live, and 45@55 cents each for dressed.

SALT—Continues to be in good supply, and the market rules dull. We quote in the small way from store at $2 25 to $2 50 per sack for Liverpool ground, and 50 to 60 cents ₱ bushel for Alum.

SHINGLES—Only small lots coming in, which sell at $3 to $3 50 for Common, and $6 to $7 ₱ M. for Contract.

TIMBER—The market has ruled quiet since our last, but prices remain unchanged except for inferior quality, which is rather lower and difficult of sale, while prime mill commands former rates. The sales comprise some 25 @ 30 rafts at prices ranging within classified figures. See table.

WOOD—Sells by the boat load at $2 50 to $3 25 for ash and pine, and $3 25 to $3 75 ₱ cord for oak.

FREIGHTS—Coastwise remain about the same as last reported. Vessels arrive quite freely, but they find little or no difficulty in getting cargoes. We refer to our table for rates.

Pine Steam Sawed Lumber—Cargo rates—per thousand feet.

Scantling, assorted,	$35 00 @
Do. selected,	45 00 @
1 inch Edged Boards,	45 00 @
1½ to 4 inch Boards and Planks,	40 00 @
1¼ inch Flooring, rough,	38 00 @ 40 00
Do. do. dressed, t & g,	50 00 @ 70 00
Ship stuff of sizes and lengths,	40 00 @ 45 00
Deals, 3x9,	35 00 @ 40 00

EXPORTS

From the Port of Wilmington, N. C., for the Week ending March 7, 1866.

COASTWISE.

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THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MARCH 8, 1866.

We copy from the Baltimore *Sun* of the 26th ult., the following sensible remarks on the present condition of the country:

THE NATION CALLED TO THE RESCUE.—The speech of the President of the United States to the vast concourse of citizens who assembled around him on the 22d of February has fallen upon the ears of the American people as an utterance of portentous significance. It points out the yawing gulf upon the verge of which the liberties of this people are hanging, and solemnly warns them of the imminent danger which threatens the institutions of the country. Men who love the Constitution and the Union, men who have any pride in the American name, and the true spirit of patriotism in their hearts, cannot fail to give their earnest, hearty, unqualified support to the President in the great issue which is now joined at the bar of public opinion.

Names and professions will no longer do to hide falsehood and treachery from the American people. Things now have their designation, and the agents for their consummation have been named before the world, in their own hearing, at the capital of the nation, at the base of the monument to the Father of his Country, on his birthday, under the invocation of his spirit, by his successor in the highest office in the gift of a nation. Under all the responsibilities of the place, the occasion, his station and his oath of office—under these solemn circumstances, the President announces to the American people that we are almost in the midst of another rebellion; that an irresponsible central directory are assuming nearly all the forces of the government, without even consulting the legislative or executive departments of the government; that an attempt is made to concentrate into the hands of a few the power of the government, and thereby bring about a consolidation which is equally dangerous and objectionable with separation; that the government is to be changed and revolutionized without going into the battle-field; that the substance is to be taken away, leaving only the form and shadow.

The joint committee of fifteen upon reconstruction, which, by motion, has been clothed with all the powers of legislation, is the instrument of usurpation which has stolen away the constitutional right of the respective branches of Congress to judge of the qualifications of their members. They now assume that laws must be passed, and an act of legislative recognition passed, before the States of the Union shall be restored to their right of representation under the constitution. They assume that the Union is in fact dissolved, and their purpose is to perpetuate the dissolution. The President declares that the States are in the Union and entitled to representation, and that all men, who, in good faith acknowledge their allegiance to the Government and swear to support the constitution, are entitled to participate in the councils of the nation, and to be represented in passing its laws. Here is a plain and obvious test of fidelity, so clear, so simple, so obviously just, that no man can mistake it. Those who array themselves in opposition to it are the enemies of the nation; those who support it are its friends. By it, as a touchstone, we are to determine actual treason and actual patriotism. By it, we shall distinguish the unionist from the disunionist—the supporter of the Federal Constitution from its dangerous enemy.

On one side stands the committee of fifteen and the fanatical majority in Congress, branded by the President as the enemies of the nation and the constitution—on the other side stand the people, upholding, with united voice, the Executive who warns them to rescue the Constitution and the Union in this hour of their great peril. Those who have heretofore been divided in opinion, who have been separated and estranged, are now called upon to bury all their past difference; to think only how they can best defend rights which are dear to them all alike; to make upon the altar of patriotism a willing sacrifice of every existing prejudice and of every bitter recollection; to trust one another, to co-operate with one another, to encourage one another in an earnest, united, unfaltering effort to restore the integrity of our institutions. The name of partisan, the thoughts can have no place in the renewed struggle for freedom to which all are summoned by the warning voice of the Chief Magistrate of the Nation. Patriot is the name, and patriotism is the inspiring thought.

Already, as the lightning telegraph has scattered the news, the enthusiastic heart of the people is responding. The countenance of every friend of restoration is radiant with hope and joy; men wear the exulting look of freemen who hail the glad summons to battle for the right. Meetings in honor of the President and the noble stand he has taken have been and are being called, in which the pledge of faith will be freely given to stand by the President in his efforts to restore the States to their right of representation, and to vindicate the integrity of the Union under the constitution; in his purpose that the constitution shall no longer be encroached upon; that it shall be unfolded and re-read in the hearing of the nation; that whatever violations it may have suffered, it shall, in the future, be the solemn guarantee of every right and every privilege which are inscribed upon it—the priceless inheritance of the American people. What part the people of the State of Maryland will take cannot be doubted.

The Standard.

Our contemporary of the *Standard*, in noticing some remarks of ours upon the formation of parties, seems to feel himself aggrieved, and says we do him injustice. Now we assure the *Standard* that it was neither our desire or design to depreciate his merits. We are incapable of intentional wrong, and are as harmless as a sucking dove. The *Standard* asserts his moral character is good. We are sure we have never asserted the contrary. We merely asserted that we had heard the remark made "that ex-Provisional Governor Holden was too dead to skin." Now there is nothing very dreadful in that, particularly as the *Standard* construed the intent of the speaker as we do, and thinks he means to apply it in a Pickwickian, or political sense.

The *Standard* further alleges that we refused to publish his explanation, with reference to the rumors that Mr. Clingman and himself were about to form a new party in this State. Did it ever occur to the *Standard* that there is great uncertainty in the carriage and delivery of the mails? Now, it so happens that so far from withholding the article in question, we have never seen it! Again, the *Standard* asserts that every breath we draw is a party breath. Well, possibly, but we can't help exclaiming

> "O, that some power the gift would gie us,
> To see ourselves as others see us."

Our cotemporary says, in his reply to our assertion, that he is "ambitious." "Well, so we are, in a proper sense."

We certainly meant to insinuate nothing to the contrary. We would not talk bawdy for the world. We know ambition, however, is a very dangerous quality. We have been charged to—

> * * * * "fling away ambition;
> By that sin fell the angels, how can man then,
> The image of his Maker, hope to win by't?
> Love thyself last: cherish those hearts that hate thee:
> Corruption wins not more than honesty;
> Still in thy right hand carry gentle peace,
> To silence envious tongues. Be just, and fear not:
> Let all the ends, thou aim'st at, be thy country's,
> Thy God's, and truth's; then if thou fall'st, O Cromwell,
> Thou fall'st a blessed martyr."

Excursion.

We constituted one of a very pleasant party who made an excursion up the Northwest yesterday, as far as the great Magnolia, which adorns its banks, upon the new steamer Z. B. VANCE. The company left the wharf at or about 10 o'clock.

With high hearts and bright faces all were prepared to drink in enjoyment in whatever shape it might present itself. There was no music and consequently no dancing. Neither were there soft whisperings or gentle utterances—or if there were, we were not allowed to hear; of this at least, we are certain there were none who made love to us! With our hand upon our heart we deny the soft impeachment.

After reaching the Magnolia, a little after one o'clock, the steamer came about in beautiful style, and headed for Wilmington. At this juncture, our kind hosts, Messrs. Mallett & Brown, invited the company to partake of a collation which had been prepared for the occasion, with which reasonable request all complied with wonderful alacrity, and the organs of mastication, degustation and deglutition, were brought into full play. The Heidsick was excellent, as it always is, and did not suffer for want of consumers—if any transgressed the proprieties, or violated the rules of decorum, we were not there to see. Upon our arrival whence we started, the company quietly dispersed to their several homes.

Daily Journal, March 1.

ROBT. J. WALKER.—But for our unexpected absence from town on Wednesday, we would have called the special attention of the readers of the *Journal* to the remarkable letter telegraphed by this gentleman from Philadelphia to the meeting held at Cooper Institute on the evening of the 22d, to sustain the President's policy.

He sets out with the proposition that the President's veto opens the new campaign in favor of the Union. It asserts the overthrow of the States, and the concentration of all power in one consolidated military despotism.

It prevents the expulsion of eleven States from the Union, and the erection of seven Irelands within its limits, to be controlled and oppressed by military power. He continues:

Let us not attempt to enslave eight millions of our erring white bretheren of the South. They will all welcome death before such a state as this. I have fought all my life against secession and disunion in the South, and I renew the contest against it in the North. Congress has no constitutional power to dissolve the Union; and to condemn eleven States to territorial pupilage is a dissolution of the Union.

Daily Journal, March 1.

Baltimore Meeting.

The meeting in Baltimore to endorse the President's policy, is regarded as of greater significance, from the fact that the leading speakers and the more prominent actors have hitherto figured as Republicans. It will be observed that leading speeches were made by Senator Cowan, from Pennsylvania, and by Mr. Doolittle, from Wisconsin, both Republicans.

Our readers will find Mr. Doolittle's speech, as reported for the Baltimore *Sun*, in this morning's *Journal*.

GEO. S. BRYAN.—We are happy to see by the papers, that the President has appointed our old friend, whose name head's this article, United States district judge, for the State of South Carolina. Our readers will recollect that judge McGrath was the incumbent when South Carolina seceded, and was the first federal officer in that State to throw up his commission. Mr. Bryan, the recent appointee, is a fine scholar, a good lawyer, and a gentleman of blameless reputation.

The bill to Consolidate Laid on the Table.

We received a telegrphic dispatch from Raleigh, at one o'clock on yesterday, but too late for our afternoon's edition, announcing the fact that the bill to consolidate the North Carolina and the Atlantic railroads had been laid on the table in the Senate, by a vote of 23 yeas to 20 nays. We hope this disposition of the bill foreshadows its ultimate fate. So unjust, so iniquitous a measure should never have engaged the attention of the General Assembly for one moment. Any bill so unwise, so unjust, and designed for such selfish ends is a reproach to its projectors and should consign its advocates to the shades of private life.

Daily Journal, March 3.

Gov. Vance.

We were apprised some days ago, that this gentlemen had been afflicted with a slight attack of facial paralysis, but we refrained from giving it publicity. But as the matter has now obtained currency, we take great pleasure in assuring his many friends that he has already sufficiently recovered from the attack as to be in attendance, as a witness, upon the military commission, which has been organized, and is now holding its sessions in Raleigh to try Maj. Gee.

We are pleased to state further that the physicians give the Governor the assurance that he will entirely recover from this attack.

Daily Journal, March 3.

The following extract we make from the Wilmington *Herald* of the 2d inst. The reply which is appended to the *Herald's* article, and headed "Authority in Congress," is so apposite, and so entirely changes the situation, that we adopt it in word and letter from the Richmond *Whig*, without comment or apology:

A RUINOUS POLICY.—There is nothing, perhaps, more calculated in its influences to strengthen the hands of the radicals, and encourage them in their efforts to triumph over the president in his noble endeavors to reunite in bonds of fellowship, feeling and interest, all the States that compose this union, than such injudicious and suicidal expressions as are contained in the following extract, which originated in the columns of the Norfolk *Post*, but which we clip from the Boston *Journal*:

"Since the morning of July 22, 1861, when the news of the great Southern victory achieved by Beauregard over McDowell, and the awful rout of the Federal army on the plains of Manassas, was borne through the South, on the wings of the wind, as it were carrying joy and jubilation into every loyal Southern household, and gladdening every true Southern heart, there has been no news received with so much rejoicing by the people of the south, as that contained in the dispatch informing them the president had vetoed the freedmen's bureau bill.

"This is the greatest victory they have achieved during the war—greater than any of the feats of arms of Stonewall Jackson or of Robert E. Lee; and it has given them more pleasure than had General Lee been elected Governor of Virginia. They have found an ally in the President worth more to them than the alliance of France or England, and they now begin to see, even as they saw foreshadowad at Manassas, the final triumph of the great southern cause."

Such language is seized upon with avidity by the radical press, as an index of the popular sentiment in the Southern States. The public expression of such sentiments, if entertained, can do no possible good; but while it smacks of disloyalty to the government, is moreover an act of downright injustice to the President, in as much as it assists his opponents in their war against him and also places him in a false position before the country.

AUTHORITY IN CONGRESS.—A member of Congress yesterday quoted from the Norfolk *Post*, some language to the effect that the late veto by the President was the greatest victory (for the South) since the battle of Bull Run. The Norfolk *Post*, if we are correctly informed, is edited by a new comer in Norfolk, who made his entree into the South with a sword in his hand, and who enjoys the distinction of having been a member of Beast Butler's staff. The paper is published with the confiscated material of a Southern newspaper, and is naturally, under the circumstances, of the "Radical stripe." What the *Post* means by speaking of the veto as a Southern Victory—and with what motive it so speaks—there is no difficulty in understanding. Was the M. C. ignorant of these facts when he introduced it as evidence against the South?

However active a goose's wing may be in life, they became stationery afterwards.

Estimate of Probable Cotton Supply.

[Manchester (January 17,) Correspondence of the London Times.]

Messrs. Ellison and Heywood, cotton brokers, Liverpool, have issued to-day their monthly cotton report, and annual review of the cotton market for 1865. It is a document of great length, very elaborate in its treatment of every point interesting to the trade, and the lateness of its appearance is accounted for by the great research which was necessary for the accurate compilation of such a document, some of the facts embraced in it having to be waited for till the last moment before publication. The following extracts give an estimate of the probable supply of cotton, and an interesting comparative statement of the economic vicissitudes of the cotton trade during the last ten years:

The new year opens with a promise of a healthier and more remunerative trade than has been experienced for several years past. The doubt and uncertainty that still surround the future of supply will tend to repress excessive speculation, and lead to a cautious and steady legitimate business. As to supply, we look for a moderate increase upon the total import of 1865; less from the Mediterranean, but more from other quarters.—We are yet so completely in the dark as to the quantity of cotton remaining in the Southern States, that any estimate of supply from America must be more than usually conjectural. We have assumed 800,000 bales, but should not be surprised to see that figure exceeded. Much will depend upon the amount of the next crop and the proportion which we shall receive before the close of the present year. The stimulus of high prices and the proverbial energy of the American people, will, perhaps, produce a larger yield than seems at present to be generally anticipated, but yet one that will fall very far short of the requirements of the world, and, therefore, render any important decline from present rates improbable.

The monetary disturbances of the past year, and the high prices of cereals, have exercised a prejudicial influence upon the Indian crop, more grain and less cotton having been put into the ground than in the previous season. As, however, we have about 100,000 bales more afloat than at this time last year, and which, but for the great depression experienced in the spring, would have been shipped in time to have been included in the import of 1865, we think it highly probable that the import of 1866 will reach from 1,250,000 to 1,300,000 bales, against 1,266,000 bales last year—due allowance being made for shipments to China. Should the arrivals from America show any important excess upon our estimate, no doubt prices would be depressed and shipments from India curtailed, as was the case last year. The Egyptian crop accounts are very unfavorable. Opinion differs as to the probable deficiency, compared with the yield of last year: some authorities place it as high as 50 per cent., others as low as 25 per cent.

Taking the least unfavorable view of the matter, Great Britain's share of the crop would be about 250,000 bales against 334,000. A similar reduction for Turkey, whence the advices are equally discouraging, would give us 60,000 bales, against 80,000 bales. From the Brazils the news is very cheering, and we anticipat an import thence of about 100,000 bales more than last year—say 440,000 bales, against 340,000. The West Indies, Peru, and miscellaneous sources, will most likely send us 150,000 bales, against 131,000 bales.

A recapitulation of the foregoing gives the following total, as compared with the actual figures of 1865 and 1864:

IMPORT INTO GREAT BRITAIN.

	1864.	1865.	1866.
America	198,000	162,000	800,000
Brazil	212,000	340,000	440,000
Egypt	257,000	334,000	250,000
Turkey	62,000	80,000	60,000
West Indies, &c.	60,000	131,000	150,000
East Indies	1,399,000	1,266,000	1,300,000
China	399,000	142,000	Nil.
Total	2,587,000	2,755,000	3,000,000
Total in bales 400 lbs.	2,243,000	2,414,000	2,660,000

Direct shipments from America to the Continent will probably reduce the export from this country to 15,000 bales per week against 17,000 bales last year, or a total of 780,000 bales against 890,000 bales. This would leave 2,220,000 bales of all kinds for home consumption, or only 42,700 bales per week against 39,100 bales last year, and a present average of 45,000.

There is, therefore, nothing to warrant the expectation of any material average decline in prices. The anticipated increased supply in actual packages is 245,000; but in bales of the uniform weight of 400 lbs, only 146,000. Considerable fluctuations may be anticipated, arising out of the varying relations of supply and demand, as well as from the changes of feeling and opinion which must ever attend the market until the trade has resumed its normal character. The exceedingly low state of the stocks of all kinds of cotton goods will be a great source of strength to the Manchester market, and enable producers to maintain, if not to increase, the present margin between the prices of raw cotton and manufactured article. The probability of dear money and constantly varying rates of discount will curb speculation and have a tendency to keep business within safe bounds.

THE QUEEN OF SPAIN AND HER BABE.—Soon after 11 on the evening of January 24, the glass in our windows rattled with the loud report of guns which announced to the world the auspicious event of the Queen's confinement. A healthy and robust infant came into the world at ten minute past 11, and the Gazette informs us that the young Prince and his mother are doing well. The event had been foreseen and provided for with the most perfect accuracy, and many of the persons who had been asked to court for the occasion were already in attendance in the evening. The King Consort, who, when her Majesty is laid up, becomes a personage of importance, is charged with the performance of those time-honored ceremonies for which the court of this ancient monarchy is distinguished.

I am told that the emotions through which he has to go on similar occasions, during the presentation of the royal infant to the assembled multitude, and the laying on the cradle the various orders and decorations to which the lucky little mortal is born, are so overpowering to his tender, conjugal and paternal hearts as to cause him no little worry and fatigue. In former instances, it is said he was so greatly affected by the whole transaction that he felt inclined to shirk the duty and withdraw from court; but he has lately been more reconciled to the exigencies of his exalted position, and, if I am correctly informed, his self-denial and devotion are duly considered by a grateful nation or an affectionate consort. The royal children now living are five in number. The new-born infant completes the half-dozen.

The royal infant was christened with the greatest solemnity on the following Sunday morning in the chapel of the Queen's Palace. The god-parents were the King and Queen of the Belgians, represented for the occasion by the Belgian Minister and the Princess Royal, Maria Isabel, of Spain. The Papal Nuncio officiated, and the water sprinkled on the child's head was carried for the purpose from the Jordan. All the dignitaries of the State and the foreign diplomacy attended the ceremony. The infant has received at the font one hundred and twelve names, "comprehending," as the official papers inform us, "all the invocations of the Most Holy Virgin." The first and real name, however, is that of the blessed Francisco de Asis.

Madrid Correspondence London Times.

OPENING OF THE NATIONAL BANK.—By reference to the card of the National Bank, published in another column, it will be seen that this institution will be regularly opened for business on *Thursday next*, the first of March.

The fact that this Bank has been made a public depository by the Treasury Department is a matter not only of great interest to the stockholders, but to the business community at large. H. H. Thompson, Esq., the Cashier, has arrived and will immediately enter upon the responsible duties of his position.—*Newbern Times.*

Presentation to Gen. Grant.

NEW YORK, Feb. 23.

Gen. Grant had a grand reception at the Union League Club, in Union Square, last night, on which occasion a splendid banquet was laid, and Samuel P. Ruggles, Esq., on behalf of the Club, presented General Grant with a splendid portrait of Gen. Winfield Scott, painted by page. Among the distinguished persons present were Postmaster General Dennison and First Assistant Postmaster Randall.

Remarkable Letter from Hon. Robert J. Walker, the Author of "Our Financial System," on the Great Questions of the Day, etc.

At the great conservative meeting held in New York, on the anniversary of the birth of Washington, last Thursday evening, the following letter was read from the Hon. R. J. Walker, one of the most influential Union men during the war:

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 22, 1866.

SIMEON DRAPER, Esq.:—Detained from the great Union meeting by circumstances beyond my control, I must address it telegraphically, and not as I did after the fall of Sumter. President Johnson's veto opens the new campaign in favor of the Union. It arrests the overthrow of the States and the concentration of all power in one consolidated military despotism. It prevents the expulsion of eleven States from the Union, and the erection of eleven Irelands within its limits, to be controlled and oppressed by military power. It prevents the quartering of a large standing army and hosts of officials in the South, with an enormous increase of our debt, to be followed surely by oppressive taxation, or dishonoring and disgraceful repudiation. It prevents the defeat of the plans of the Secretary of the Treasury for the funding and reduction of the public debt, and a safe and gradual return to specie payments. Repudiation is disgrace and ruin, and the probable extinction of republican institutions throughout the world.

This result, or large standing armies and oppressive taxation, caused by the policy of the President's opponents, would produce an earthquake convulsion. It would quadruple the excise and income tax; blight every field; becalm every vessel; break every bank and railroad, and ruin every factory in the country. It dissolves the Union, destroys the Constitution, and erects a military despotism upon its ruins. It would postpone, perhaps indefinitely, the transfer of the command of the commerce and exchanges of the world from Europe to America. European despots would exult, while the friends of freedom in the old world, and especially in Ireland and Germany, would weep tears of blood. Johnson is walking in the footsteps of Jackson and Lincoln, and teaching their sentiment. The Union shall be preserved. The prolonged government of eleven States as conquered provinces, enforcing taxation without representation, would permanently alienate the South from the North. It might drive them to madness and despair, and renew the civil war when our credit and resources were exhausted. We have emancipated, through a great constitutional amendment, carried only by Johnson's policy, four millions of negroes.

Let us not attempt to enslave eight millions of our erring white brethren of the south. They will all welcome death before such a state as this. I have fought all my life against secession and disunion in the south, and I renew the contestagainst it in the north. Congress has no constitutional power to dissolve the Union; and to condemn eleven States to territorial pupilage is a dissolution of the Union. I cannot go with northern or southern disunionists. Johnson's policy alone can practically restore the Union. It has already crushed the heresy of secession at the south, and it alone has secured a constitutional majority for the abolition of slavery. If the heresy of secession is crushed at the south, and emancipation secured, the crowning glory rests upon the head of Andrew Johnson. Slavery and secession—our only discordant elements—being thus extirpated, the Johnsonian policy will go on conquering and to conquer, not by the sword, but by wisdom and magnanimity. It will subdue at the south passions and prejudices; it will touch their hearts and conquer their affections.

We shall hear no more of exceptional and individual acts of insubordination, for we shall have a Union of interest and affection; a Union of States with States, and not with conquered provinces.—We shall have the Union and representation of all the States, as ordained by the Constitution. We shall have a cordial, fraternal, and ever-expanding, an omnipotent, an indissoluble and perpetual Union. Men of the south, from Virginia to Texas, close up the ranks, and fight harder to get into the Union than you ever did to get out of it. You fought us under the secession flag with unsurpassed courage to get out of the Union. Come, now, our erring, but still much loved brethren of the south, and re-assemble with us again at the political family altar at Washington. Come with loyal hearts under the flag of our sires and to the music of the Union, and we will give you a cordial welcome. Come, and the recording angel will blot out, in reconciliating tears, the memories of human follies and frailties. The people on whom Johnson has always relied are with him, and will welcome back all loyal Unionists to seats in both Houses of Congress.

R. J. WALKER.

THE REPORT OF THE TREASURER OF NORTH CAROLINA.—Statement E, of this report, exhibits the treasury notes and bonds of the State issued during the war for general purposes, which we subjoin:

TREASURY NOTES,

Bearing interest at 6 per cent. fundable in 8 per cent. bonds, by ordinance of the Convention, $343,030. From this sum, $216,620 have been withdrawn, leaving in circulation $126,460. Amount fundable in 8 per cent. bonds, non-interest bearing, by ordinance of the Convention, $1,578,900, from which have been withdrawn $1,198,565, leaving in circulation $380,335. Amount stamped fundable only in 6 per cent. bonds, by act of Assembly, $956,660, from which have been withdrawn $675,545, leaving in circulation $281,115. Amount fundable on 1st Jan., 1866, by act of Assembly, $2,327,220, from which have been withdrawn $1,040,385, leaving in circulation $1,286,835. Amount of unfundable, from 5 cents to $3, by sundry ordinances of Convention and acts of Assembly, $3,301,987 50, from which have been withdrawn, $130,809 25, leaving in circulation $3,171,591 25. Total amount issued, $8,507,847 50. Withdrawn, $3,261,511 25. Amount in circulation, $5,246,336 25.

Statement F, accompanying the report of the Treasurer of North Carolina, exhibits the amount due by the State to sundry banks in the State and to individuals on account of temporary loans on the 1st of October, 1864, as follows:

Bank of Cape Fear, Salem,		$ 30,000
Bank of Cape Fear, Washington,		245,000
Bank of Wadesboro',		108,871
Farmers' Bank of North Carolina,		75,000
Miners' and Planters' Bank,		12,497
Total due banks,		$471,368
David Hutton,	$12,000	
Henry Mordecai,	15,000	
D. G. Fowle,	3,000	
C. Perkins,	7,055	
		$37,055
Total due banks and individuals,		$508,423

BONDS.

Ways and Means of Defence,	$ 136,500 00
To Provide Ways and Means,	6,941,500 00
Payment of Confederate Tax,	1,364,500 00
Ways and Means of Defence,	4,429,000 00
	$12,871,500 00
Add Treasury notes in circulation,	5,246,336 25
Total,	$18,117,836 25

NEWSPAPER SUBSTITUTES.—The New York *Nation* says that in Italy, where the government exercises a certain control over the press, it is the custom for each journal to maintain a stout laboring man, who, for a stipulated salary, consents to be cast into prison in atonement for such offences as the journal may commit. Consequently this honest fellow spends half his days in arrest; the journalists pay the fines and write what they please. The *Nation* thinks that this would be the true principle on which to render the journalists personally responsible in this country.

THE CABINET.—It is now definitely ascertained that Messrs. Harlan, Stanton, and Speed opposed the President's veto message; while Messrs. McCulloch, Welles, and Seward have been in favor of it all along, and Mr. Dennison gave in his adhesion to the measure but a few days since. No resignations of members of the Cabinet have been sent in yet, nor is there any immediate probability of any.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

From Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 27.

A writ of *habeas corpus* was issued to-day by Judge Ballard for the bodies of Capt. Reed and Lennon, who were lately fined and committed to jail in Campbell county for protecting the polls at the last election. The cases are important, and will present the whole subject of the powers of the military where martial law prevails.

[From the Petersburg Index.]

Assassination.

During President Johnson's speech on the 22d, in Washington, he made use of the following language:

"Men may talk about beheading and usurpation; but when I am beheaded I want the American people to be the witness. I do not want it done by inuendoes and indirect remarks in high places to be suggested to men who have assassination brooding in their bosoms. Others have exclaimed that the presidential obstacle must be gotten out of the way.

"I make use of a very strong expression when I say that I have no doubt the *intention was to incite assassination* and so get out of the way the obstacle from place and power."

This has been sneered at by the Jacobins as the *ad captandum* of a demagogue who sought to acquire sympathy and consequence by pretending a danger which only existed in his own imagination.

Let us see:

1. About ten days ago Wendell Phillips delivered a lecture in Albany, in which he said that if the President opposed the Republican party in its policy of restoration, he was "*an obstacle to be removed.*" This language was obviously in the President's mind.

2. On the 31st of January, Thaddeus Stevens delivered a violent harangue in the House of Representatives, in which occurs the following language:

"Now, sir, since I have referred to that, I believe I am right, for I have no doubt this is the proclamation, the command of the President of the United States, made and put forth by authority in advance, and at the time when this Congress was legislating on this very question; made, in my judgment, in violation of the privileges of this House; *made in such a way that centuries ago, had it been made to Parliament by a British King, it would have cost him his head.*"

3. Last Sunday night Dr. Cheever delivered a sermon in New York, from which the following is a sentence:

"If any of the rulers should persist in their present career of wickedness, and to refuse to do unto others as they would be done by, *that He would take them out of the way.*"

4. The Washington correspondent of the *Sunday Mercury* writes:

"There is reason for believing that the President knew what he was about when he charged upon certain radical leaders a determination to assassinate him. It is said that immediately after his veto message, information was forwarded to Mr. Johnson that there was a conspiracy among certain negroes for the purpose of murdering him; inspired, as the story ran, by certain Radicals of the John Brown stripe. The story may be incredible; but it should be remembered that, like all other fanaticism, the anti-slavery agitation has developed some very violent types of character. There are certain enthusiasts who really believe that it is the mission of the nation to confer equality upon the negro; that the time is propitious, and that the only obstacle in the way is Andrew Johnson. Were some one else than he occupying the Presidency, the present Congress would enact universal negro suffrage and the equality of negroes before the law. That the action of these wretched people can be traced to Sumner and Stevens is, of course, incredible; but the remarkable statement of Stevens in the House, without any provocation, that 'the man at the other end of the avenue should recall the fate of Charles the First,' excited the supicions of the President, and, together with the information he had received, led to the remarks he made on the subject of his personal assassination."

5. Among the associated press dispatches from Washington, under date of Feb. 25th, is this:

"The stories about the discharge of department clerks have this foundation, that one has been discharged for expressing a wish that some Booth had been at hand to assassinate the President during the delivery of his speech on the 22d."

6. In his commentary on the veto message, Senator Wade said:

"Much had been talked about the President's plan, and now we have an inkling of it. Whitewashed traitors are to come in and deliberate with us, and I lay down the rule that he who wishes this is no better than a traitor himself. If Jefferson Davis were in the same place he could do no more."

Is there no significance in these straws?

Congressional Oppression and Ingratitude.

When, during the French Revolution, justice and reason were dethroned, neither truth nor innocence afforded protection or safety to the victims whom usurpers "denounced." The blinded masses followed self-constituted leaders, and for a season in France was rife with horrors.

The age of Bastiles and guillotines has passed, but there is a despotism in Congress as infatuated as that which caused France to weep tears of blood. The majority of the House of Representatives has invested a "Committee of Fifteen" with powers which, under the guidance of a Jacobin chairman, is becoming as odious as any tiumvirate created by despotism.

The resolution passed through yesterday—committing the House, regardless of all considerations which may change the views of members, to keep the Representatives from Tennessee "out in the cold"—was as unjust to Tennessee as it was discreditable to the majority who thus surrendered their individual judgment and convictions to the flat of a despotic leader.

The loyal citizens of Tennessee, with a devotedness and heroism which subjected them to persecution, depredation, outrage and death, earned their restoration to the family of States. The loyalty of her representatives is not questioned. Why, then, are they excluded? Why is a constituency whose homes were desolated, and whose blood was freely shed for the Union, thus outraged and oppressed? Forty or more members in favor of admitting Tennessee are tied up and stultified by this vote.

In their solicitude to propitiate their constituents—if that be the motive—members of Congress are committing grave mistakes. The people are modifying their views to meet changed circumstances faster than their representatives. While they breathe the heated polical air of the Hall of Representatives, their constituents inhale a clearer and healthier atmosphere. Instead, therefore, of keeping their seats by surrendering their independence and votes to a tyranical leader, they will wake up some morning in November to find themselves "left out in the cold."—*N. Y. Times.*

Baltimore and the President.

There was an immense mass meeting in Baltimore on Monday night, 26th ult., composed of all classes—merchants, artisans, professional men and politicians—who gave a thundering tribute to Andy Johnson. Speeches were made on the occasion by Lieutenant Governor C. C. Cox, who presided, Senator Doolittle of Wisconsin, Senator Cowan of Pennsylvania, and other distinguished persons. A series of resolutions were adopted cordially endorsing the President and pledging the support of the meeting towards the maintenance of his just and righteous measures for restoring the Union. These meetings, which are now being held all over the country, show very plainly that the people are going to put an end to all the political nonsense which is being manufactured, to their detriment, by the radical men in the north. We cannot quarrel forever. We cannot go on embittering our lives over issues made by such men as Sumner and Stevens. It is time now that there was a general pacification of all the political elements. Otherwise, if we are to have war, let us have it and be done with it, and if we are not, there is no use fuming and fooling about it as if we wanted it somehow. The people of both the north and the south have decided upon having peace. They want it, and yearn for it, and they are going to put down the traitors and plotters who are now endeavoring to plunge them again into war. Let all the great cities speak out in favor of the Johnsonian policy, and it will not be long before all of the radical rebels will find themselves "hoist by their own petard" and sent glimmering into political Hades.—*Richmond Enquirer.*

Mrs. Matilda J. Selby has received the appointment of Post Mistress at Wilson, N. C. This is an excellent appointment. Mrs. Selby will enter upon the dischargeof her duties immediately.

North Carolinian.

It has been beautifully said that "the veil which covers the face of futurity is woven by the hand of mercy."

From the Richmond Sentinel.

Stonewall Jackson's Way.

BY JAMES D. BLACKWELL.

The red-cross flag has set in night—
Its brief career is o'er;
And Jackson's sword that flashed in fight
Shall gleam in war no more.
His soul hath bade the world farewell,
Put long shall page of history tell,
Of each eventful day;
When in the light of morn displayed,
The banner of Stonewall's brigade
Waved in its proud array.

And now the stranger's musing eye,
Sees on each well-fought field,
Where Jackson's men knew how to die,
But knew not how to yield:
The verdant grass luxuriant wave
In freshness o'er each soldier's grave:
And sternal flowrets gay,
By nature's hand profusely shed,
Deck where the gallant heroes bled,
In Stonewall Jackson's way.

Oh, gentle be each warrior's sleep,
And hallowed be his rest,
Where softest dews of evening weep
O'er every dauntless breast.
Each sweet-toned warbler carol there
A requium on the stilly air,
At morn and close of day;
And hoary grandsires come to tell
Their children's sons of those that fell,
In Stonewall Jackson's way.

Southern Women.

The following just defence of our noble women is from the *Courier des Etats Unis*, the organ of the French in the United States. It breathes the spirit of the gallant race of which it is the ablest representative on this continent:

For some days past the *Tribune*, which generally possesses the virtue of self-respect, not knowing, doubtless, how else to give vent to its ill-humor at the turn of affairs, has lavished insults upon the women of the South. It seems to us that a thousand reasons, not to mention the simple one of propriety, should restrain a Northern journal from such attacks. The *Tribune* should remember, too, the heroism displayed by the Confederate women for their cause. Whether this cause were good or bad, the Southern women have sustained it nobly and with a force of character which recalls the ancient women of Sparta, and which has everywhere commanded respect and admiration.

Not satisfied with attacking the Southern women, the *Tribune* institutes between them and the women of the North a comparison as odious as it is unjust.

"Our women," says Mr. Greeley's newspaper, "are everywhere a most cultivated class; the women of the South are more illiterate than the men."

We dispute the truth of this assertion. There are at the South, as at the North, educated women and ignorant women, well bred and ill bred, vulgar women. But we do not believe that the proportion is so unfavorable to the Sonth. The ladies of Charleston, of New Orleans, and of Richmond have shone in all the European saloons where they have appeared, as brilliantly as those of New York and Boston. That the Southern women are less literary than their husbands is very possible; but we do not consider this surely as a reproach. We do not like learned women; we are repelled by women versed in latin and philosophy, and, unlike Mr. Greely, take the part of Henriettee against Armande. A woman may be educated certainly, but let her never become a pedant; and, above all, let her never parade her learning. We do not see at the South such physical and philosophical ladies; we see only too many of them at the North; and what these gain in science, if science that may be called which consists in a great number of ideas, almost always confused and superficially understood, joined to enormous pretensions, they lose in grace and attraction. We say this without intending any injustice to those charming Northern women who avoided the grotesque and ridiculous, and resemble in this their sisters of the South.

Let us permit the *Tribune* to insist upon the "gross ignorance" of the Confederate women, and to refer to this ignorance their energy and constancy during the war. We attribute the great qualities of which the Southern women have given noble example to a higher origin. Ignorance, the *Tribune* has said it a hundred times, can engender only vice and meanness, and, if the Confederate women have been heroic, it is because they had faith in their cause. There are occasions in history when women, whose mission in ordinary times is to make the good wife, the tender mother, and to polish manners by the charm and grace which she brings into all social relations, may rise above herself and give examples of the highest virtues. These occasions occur when the sacred soil of her country and with it (or through it) the domestic hearth and the family are threatened with invasion. These high virtues the women of the South have practiced without ostentation, without theatrical parade. They have borne all privations, they have defied all outrages by their proud and impassible attitude. Soldiers, drunken with blood, could outrage their bodies, but their victims remained as pure as those Christian virgins whose memories the embraces of the executioner could not defile. All that is precious to women—dress, jewels, the luxuries of home—all these the Southern women gave up—they did not even recoil before sacrifices still more painful—they did not fear to break their hearts by sending forth their sons to do battle for a cause, sacred in their eyes, like that Lacedemonian mother who showed a shield to her son and said simply, return with it or upon it—do thy duty or die. Do not expect such traits from ignorant women, from souls without elevation!

And while desolation over all the hearths of the South, while mothers had each day fresh tears to wipe away, yet bravely bore their grief, how were the women of the North employed? In developing a costly luxury against which the *Tribune* itself cried out, calling attention to its scandalous extent, feminine prodigality became more and more unrestrained. We know to what disastrous result this state of affairs had led. Some ladies, it is true, like Miss Anna Dickenson, gave tiresome lectures to promiscuous audiences, others clamored for pretended woman's rights, and exposed themselves to the derision of the public; and others still enrolled themselves under the banner of miscegenation. It is among these classes of women, who defy good sense and modesty in public exhibitions, that the *Tribune* finds its ideal!

Let this journal then cease to insult these conquered women, of whom the defeat has not diminished the greatness; let it cease to embitter and dishonor its pen in sustaining an indefensible paradox. The North, like the South, has its contingent of good, graceful, educated and elegant bred women; it has, perhaps, a larger number of that class who so little deserve the name of women, and for whom certain announcements are made in the journal; it possesses also, a greater share of learned and pedantic ladies—but for these, will New Orleans not become envious of Boston. As for good and well-bred society, it is the same everywhere; and the *Tribune* may be sure that a woman of the world, coming from Boston, would not feel out of place in New Orleans, nor would the countrary be true. In calumniating the Southern women, Mr. Greely has simply proved that he does not know them, and that he knows still less the common laws of propriety.

THE VOTE ON NEGRO TESTIMONY.—The discussions on this subject have occupied considerable time in the House, but the voting does not, perhaps, exhibit the real sense of the House in regard to the merits of the question. Public opinion has certainly undergone very great change upon this subject within the last two months. Some of the members, we judge, were committed to their constituents to oppose it, whose minds have undergone a change, and others who were favorable to the bill in its original shape, voted against its passage in its present form. Some twenty members of the House were absent, which may account somewhat for the small majority in its favor.

We have entire confidence in the motives which prompt gentlemen to oppose this important feature of the Freedmen's Code. It is a question